

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1385.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

PRICE 8d.
Stamped Edition, 9d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

The Empire of the Czar; or, Observations on the Social, Political, and Religious State and Prospects of Russia, made during a Journey through that Empire. By the Marquis de Custine. Translated from the French. 3 vols. London, Longman and Co.

THREE volumes for four months' travel is, doubtless, a large proportion; but the Marquis is a tourist known to move to and fro with his pen in his hand, and that nothing escapes his observations and reflections. Whether the cognisance of this fact was as favourable to his acquisition of intelligence as to the real state of Russia may be questioned; but certainly, if the emperor and empress, the court, and the people, endeavoured to shew him every thing of the *coulour de rose*, it has changed into a very dark dum, if not a complete black, before he has presented the objects to the sight of Europe. The truth is, that this is an extremely desultory production, not very consistent throughout, but recording impressions as they happened to be made, though occasionally quite opposite to each other, and founding thereupon opinions which clash as the occasions vary. For instance, there are twenty brief characters of the emperor, and most of them favourable, till a story of the severe punishment of a Prince Troubetzkoi for conspiracy, and the romantic attachment of his wife (another Elizabeth of Siberia, though without her ultimate success), turns the scale, and then the autocrat is thus accused before "the bar of Europe:"—

"I have no more hesitation, no more uncertainty of opinion as regards the character of the Emperor Nicholas; my judgment of that prince is at length formed. He is a man of talent and of resolution; it needs that he should be, to constitute himself the gaoler of the third of the globe; but he wants magnanimity: the use that he makes of his power only too clearly proves this to me. May God pardon him! happily, I shall never see him again."—"His resentment is implacable: with hatred so strong, he may be a great sovereign, but he cannot be a great man. The great man is merciful, the political character is vindictive: vengeance reigns, pardon converts."

And of the people he says:—"What! when I have been allowed to penetrate into a prison, where I have understood the silence of the terrified victims, must I not dare to relate their martyrdom, for fear of being accused of ingratitude, because of the complaisance of the gaolers? Such reserve would be any thing but a virtue. I declare, then, that, after having observed well around me, after endeavouring to see what was attempted to be concealed, to understand what it was not wished I should know, to distinguish between the true and the false in all that was said to me, I do not believe I am exaggerating in affirming, that the empire of Russia is a country whose inhabitants are the most miserable upon earth, because they suffer at one and the same time the evils of barbarism and of civilisation. As regards myself, I should feel that I was a traitor and a coward, if, after having already boldly sketched the picture of a great part of Europe, I could hesitate to com-

plete it, for fear either of modifying certain opinions of my own which I once maintained, or of shocking certain parties by a faithful picture of a country which has never been painted as it really is. On what, pray, should I ground a respect for evil things? Am I bound by any other chain than a love of truth? In general, the Russians have struck me as being men endowed with great tact; extremely quick, but possessing very little sensibility; highly susceptible, but very unfeeling: this I believe to be their real character. As I have already said, a quick-sighted vanity, a sarcastic finesse, are dominant traits in their disposition; and I repeat, that it would be pure silliness to spare the self-love of people who are themselves so little merciful: susceptibility is not delicacy. It is time that these men, who discern with so much sagacity the vices and the follies of our society, should accustom themselves to bear with our sincerity. The official silence which is maintained among them deceives them; it enervates their intellect. If they wish to be recognised by the European nations, and treated as equals, they must begin by submitting to hear themselves judged. All the nations have had to undergo this kind of process. When did the Germans refuse to receive the English, except on condition that the latter should speak well of Germany? Nations have always good reasons for being what they are, and the best of all is, that they cannot be otherwise. This excuse could not indeed be pleaded by the Russians, at least not by those who read. As they ape every thing, they might be otherwise; and it is just the consciousness of this possibility which renders their government gloomy, even to ferocity! That government knows too well that it can be sure of nothing with characters which are mere reflections."

After this the Marquis enters into a rather long defence of his own consistency for having eulogised the Russians to their faces, and paid them off as soon as he got himself and his manuscripts out of their country. Perhaps the most favourable way of accounting for this is to be found in a confession of authorship in the third volume, where the Marquis tells us:—

"Aristocracy, as I understand it, far from allying itself with tyranny in favour of order, as the demagogues who misunderstand it pretend, cannot exist under an arbitrary government. Its mission is to defend, on one side, the people against the despot, and, on the other, civilisation against that most terrible of all tyrants, revolution. Barbarism takes more than one form: crush it in despotism, and it springs to life again in anarchy; but true liberty, guarded by a true aristocracy, is neither violent nor inordinate. Unfortunately, the partisans of a moderating aristocracy in Europe are now blinded, and lend their arms to their adversaries: in their false prudence they seek for aid among the enemies of all political and religious liberty, as though danger could only come from the side of the new revolutionaries; they forget that arbitrary sovereigns were anciently as much usurpers as are the modern jacobins. Feudal aristocracy has come to an end in all except in the ignominious glory which will for ever shine around great historical names; but in commu-

nities which wish to endure, the noblesse of the middle ages will be replaced, as they long have been among the English, by a hereditary magistracy. This new aristocracy, heir of the old, and composed of many different elements—for office, birth, and riches, all form its bases—will not regain its credit until it supports itself upon a free religion; and I again repeat, the only free religion, the only one that does not depend on a temporal power, is that taught by the Catholic church: for as to the temporal power of the pope himself, it is now only calculated to defend his sacerdotal independence. Aristocracy is the government of independent minds, and it cannot be too often reiterated, catholicism is the faith of free priests. Whenever I think I perceive a truth I utter it, without reference to the consequences, for I am persuaded that evil is not caused by published truths, but by truths that are disguised. Under this persuasion, I have always regarded as pernicious that proverb of our fathers which says that a truth must not be always spoken. It is because each one picks and chooses in truth only such parts as serve his passions, his fears, or his interest, that it can be rendered more mischievous than error. When I travel I do not make selections among the facts which I gather; I do not reject those which oppose my favourite opinions. When I relate, I have no other religion than that of a worship of truth; I do not permit myself to be a judge—I am not even a painter, for painters compose; I endeavour to become a mirror; in short, I wish to be, above all things, impartial; and for this object the intention suffices, at least in the eyes of intelligent readers, and I cannot and will not recollect that there are others: such discovery would render the labours of the author too fastidious."

From this conclusion it is manifest that the sequent statements must of necessity be the results of judgments formed each on the spur of the moment, as persons appear or incidents occur for the first time; that these would be modified by after intercourse or recurrence, and, perhaps, finally be altered altogether when greater experience has changed the original aspect of the grounds.

Such is the publication before us, containing, besides an account of the author's family and its sufferings in the revolution, a warm defence of the Roman Catholic church as the only true faith, and a Pisgah-prospect of its speedily embracing the whole earth; a hot crusade against the Greek church; and many other matters (as the saying is) too tedious, at least for us, to mention, though entertaining enough for mixed reading. Of this we shall try to afford sufficient exemplification in our limited selections, merely premising that, from his rank and position, he was graciously received at the imperial court, and describes himself as having been treated with almost more than marked personal distinction by the emperor, and confidential intimacy by the empress. As he does not, however, get to Petersburg before page 128, we will pick out a few noticeable passages by the way. Of the Prussian predilection for music, he says:

"Every schoolmaster in Prussia is a village

Hullah.* These rural concerts preserve a taste for music, form a counter-attraction to that of the tavern, and prepare the minds of the people for religious instruction. This latter has degenerated among the Protestants into a course of practical morals; but the time is not far distant when religion will resume her rights: the being endowed with immortality will not always rest content with a terrestrial empire, and the people the most ready to appreciate the pleasures of art will also be the first to comprehend the new evidences of the Divine revelation. It is, then, only just to admit that the Prussian government is worthily preparing its people to perform a part in that renovation of religion, whose approach is already announced to the world by signs that cannot be mistaken."

The history of a certain Baron de Sternberg (famous for a melo-drama) related by the Prince K—to the author as their steamer passed the isle of Dago on the coast of Esthonia:

"Baron Ungern de Sternberg had travelled over the greater part of Europe. He was a man of intelligence and observation, and his travels had made him all that he was capable of being made, namely, a great character developed by study and experience. On his return to St. Petersburg, in the reign of the Emperor Paul, he fell into undeserved disgrace; and, under the bitter feeling which this produced, determined to quit the court. He shut himself up in the island of Dago, of which he was lord; and in the retirement of this wild domain swore a mortal hatred to all human kind, to revenge himself on the emperor, whom he viewed as the representative of the whole race. This individual, who was living when we were children, has served as a model for more than one of Lord Byron's heroes. In his seclusion he affected a sudden passion for study, and, in order to pursue freely his scientific labours, he added to his mansion a very high tower, the walls of which you can see with the spy-glass.* Here the prince paused, and we took a view of the tower of Dago. The prince resumed: 'This tower he called his library, and crowned its summit with a sort of glazed lantern like an observatory, or rather lighthouse. He often repeated to his servants that he could only labour at night, and then no where but in this solitary place. It was there that he retired, as he said, to meditate, and to seek peace. No guests were admitted into this retreat except an only son, still a child, and his tutor. Towards midnight, when the baron believed them to be both asleep, he used often to shut himself up in his laboratory; the glass tower of which was then lighted with a lamp so brilliant, that, at a distance, it might be taken for a signal. This lighthouse, though not one in reality, was calculated to deceive strange vessels, that were in danger of being lost on the island, if their captains, venturing too far, did not perfectly know each point of the coast in the perilous Gulf of Finland. This error was precisely that which the terrible baron hoped for. Raised upon a rock, in the midst of a stormy sea, the perfidious tower became the beacon of inexperienced pilots; and the unfortunate beings, who were misled by the false hope that glittered before them, met their death at the moment they believed they had found a shelter from the storm. You may judge that nautical regulations were at that time very imperfectly maintained in Russia. As soon as a vessel was on the point of being wrecked, the baron proceeded to the shore, and

secretly embarked with numerous active and determined men, whom he kept for the purpose of aiding him in these nocturnal expeditions. He then gathered together the stranger mariners, and, instead of affording them the expected succour, murdered them under cover of the dark; after which he pillaged their ship, although actuated throughout much less by a desire of gain than by a pure love of evil, and a disinterested pleasure in destruction. Doubting all things, and disbelieving the principle of justice, he considered moral and social disorder as being most analogous to the state of man here below, and civil and political virtues as chimeras that only oppose nature without subduing it. He pretended that, in putting an end to the life of his fellow-creatures, he was subservient to the schemes of Providence, who was pleased, he said, to extract life out of death. One evening, towards the end of autumn, when the nights were very long, he had exterminated the crew of a Dutch merchantman, and the pirates, whom he kept under the title of guards, among the servants belonging to his house, were for several hours occupied in landing the cargo of the wrecked vessel, without observing that, during the massacre, the captain had profited by the darkness, and had saved himself in a boat which had followed him with some of the sailors of his vessel. Daybreak surprised the baron and his emissaries at their work of darkness, and announced to them also the approach of a small boat. They immediately shut the gates of the secret vaults, where the produce of their pillage was disposed; after which the drawbridge was let down before the stranger. The baron, with that elegant hospitality which is an indelible characteristic of Russian manners, hastened to receive the leader of the new comers. Affecting the most perfect security, he repaired to a saloon near the apartment of his son, who was yet sleeping, and there awaited him. The tutor of his child was also in bed dangerously ill. The door of his chamber, which opened into the saloon, remained unclosed. The stranger was introduced. 'Sir baron,' said the man, with an air of bold assurance, 'you know me, though you may not recognise me, for you have seen me but once, and then in the dark. I am the captain of the vessel, a part of whose crew perished last night under your walls. It is with pain I announce to you that some of your people have been recognised in the fray that took place, and that you yourself were seen stabbing with your own hand one of my men.' The baron, without replying, arose and gently closed the door of the tutor's chamber. The stranger continued: 'If I speak to you thus freely, it is not because I intend to ruin you; I only wish to prove to you that you are in my power. Restore to me my cargo and my ship, which, damaged as it is, will still convey me to St. Petersburg, and I promise secrecy; which promise I am ready to confirm with my oath. If the desire of revenge had influenced me, I should have landed on the opposite coast, and proclaimed you in the first village. The proposal I make, proves my willingness to save you in thus apprising you of the danger to which you are exposed by your crimes.' The baron all this time maintained a profound silence. The expression of his countenance was grave but not sinister. He requested a little time to reflect upon the course he should take, and withdrew, saying that in a quarter of an hour he would give his answer. Some minutes before the expiration of the stipulated time, he suddenly burst into the saloon through a secret door, threw himself upon the to, ad-

venturous stranger, and stabbed him to the heart. Orders had been meantime given to destroy the last man of the boat's crew. Silence, for a moment disturbed by so many murders, again reigned in this den of robbers. The tutor of the child had, however, overheard all that had passed: he continued to listen, but could at length only hear the step of the baron and the deep snore of the corsairs as, wrapped in their sheep-skins, they slept on the stairs of the tower. The baron, uneasy and suspicious, entered the chamber of this man, and examined his features with scrupulous attention. Standing near the bed, with the still bloody poniard in his hand, he watched a long time for the least signs which could betray a feigned slumber. At length, convinced that he was in a deep sleep, he resolved to let him live.—Perfection in crime is as rare as in anything else,' said the Prince K—, interrupting his narration. We made no answer, for we were impatient to know the end of the history. He continued:—'The suspicions of the tutor had been roused for some time past. As soon as the first words of the Dutch captain had met his ear he rose up, and witnessed through the chinks of the door, which the baron had locked upon him, all the circumstances of the murder. The instant afterwards he acted with the presence of mind before related, which deceived the assassin and saved his life. After the baron had retired he rose, dressed, and, in spite of the fever that was upon him, let himself down from the window by cords, detached a skiff which he found fastened at the foot of the rampart, and pushed out to sea, steering towards the mainland, which he reached without accident, and where he immediately proclaimed the crime that he had witnessed. The absence of the sick man was soon noticed in the castle of Dago. The baron, blinded by the infatuation of crime, imagined at first that he had cast himself into the sea while under the delirium of fever. Entirely occupied in searching for his body, he thought not of flight, although the cord attached to the window and the disappearance of the skiff were irrefragable proofs of the real fact. Convinced at length by these evidences, he was beginning to prepare for escape, when he found his castle surrounded by troops, which had been instantly despatched against him. For one moment he thought of defence, but his people all forsook him. He was taken, and sentenced by the Emperor Paul to hard labour for life in Siberia. It was there he died; and such was the end of a man who once shone, alike by the powers of his mind and the elegance of his manners, in the most polished circles of Europe. Our mothers can yet recollect him as having been every thing that was agreeable. I should not have related to you this romantic tale, if the circumstances of its occurrence, which would have been so appropriate to the middle ages, had not belonged as it were to our own times. In every thing Russia is four centuries behind the world.' When Prince K— had ceased speaking, we all exclaimed that the Baron de Sternberg was the type of Byron's Manfreds and Laras. 'It is unquestionable,' said Prince K—, 'who had no fear of paradox, 'that it is because Byron has drawn his models from real existences, that they appear to us to possess so few of the attributes of the probable. In poetry reality is never natural.' 'That is so true,' I replied, 'that the fictions of Walter Scott produce a more perfect illusion than the exact copyings of Byron.' 'Possibly; but you must look to yet other causes for this difference: Scott describes, Byron creates; the latter cares

* In the original, a "Wilhem Champêtre."—*Trans.*

little for the reality, even in recounting it; the former is imbued with its instinct, even when inventing." "Do not you think, prince," I replied, "that this instinct of reality, which you ascribe to the great romance-writer, is connected with his often being commonplace? What masses of superfluous detail, and vulgar dialogue!—and, after all, it is in describing the dress and the apartments of his personages that he is most exact." "Stay! I shall defend my favourite, Walter Scott," cried Prince K—; "I cannot permit so amusing a writer to be insulted." "That he is amusing is just the species of merit which I deny him," I responded; "a romance-writer who needs a volume to prepare a scene is anything but amusing. Walter Scott was very fortunate in appearing at an epoch when people no longer knew what amusement meant." "How he describes the human heart!" said Prince D—; "for every body was against me." "Yes, provided he does not make it speak, for expression fails him whenever he attempts the passionate and the sublime: he draws characters by their actions admirably, for he has more skill and more power of observation than eloquence; his mind is methodical and calculating; he has appeared in a congenial age, and has marvelously revived and embodied the most vulgar, and consequently the most popular, ideas and images." "He has been the first to solve, in a satisfactory manner, the difficult problem of historical romance: you cannot refuse him this merit," added Prince K—. "Would that it were insolvable," I replied; "with what multitudes of false notions have the crowd of illiterate readers been imbued by the mixing of history with romance! This union is always mischievous, and, to me, scarcely appears amusing. I would prefer reading, even for amusement, M. Augustin Thierry, or any other equally grave author, to all the fables about real personages that have ever been invented."

[To be continued.]

The Claims of the Christian Aborigines of the Turkish or Osmanli Empire upon civilised Nations, &c. &c. By W. F. Ainsworth, F.G.S. Pp. 53. London, Cunningham and Mortimer.

To be the Apostle of a numerous and oppressed class of our fellow-creatures is, even when the mere result of excited enthusiasm, a character deserving of high admiration; but to be so, as the result of investigation under circumstances of peril and suffering, and of calm judgment matured by experience, exalts and ennobles the human being in a pre-eminent degree. Such is the position of the distinguished individual from whom this small but vastly important publication proceeds. His original attainments, improved by continued philosophical pursuits, study, and travel; his writings on cholera, on geology, on the Euphratic expedition, and on other subjects of interest to mankind; had well prepared him for his last mission among the Chaldean Christians, with which he was entrusted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and, after all his researches, we have sincere pleasure in pointing to this unpretending tract as a complement to his labours.

It consists of three parts:—1. The claims of the aborigines; 2. The present condition and prospects of the Osmanli empire; and 3. The aspect and position of the missionary enterprise in Western Asia.

Oriental Christianity, disrupted and weakened by its own abuses and corruptions in the fourth and fifth centuries, fell the more readily

a prey to Mahomet and his religion. The Christian nations were dispersed by the victorious Mussulmans; and some of them—such as the kingdom of Hira, on the Euphrates—entirely lost in the sweeping vengeance.

"The Syro-Greeks retreated to the mountains and to Lesser Asia. The Syrians were dispersed, but are still to be met with throughout the East, from Lesser Asia to India beyond the Ganges. The Chaldeans of Mesopotamia retreated to the mountains, those of Susiana partly to India and partly to the mountains. A few alone of each of these Christian races remained to brave the hostility of these conquerors; and while the Syrians still hung by the antique and venerated sites of Jerusalem and Antioch, the Chaldeans also clung to their episcopal sees of Edessa, Nisibin, Nineveh, and Baghdad."

Passing by the present state of the Greeks, Armenians, Slavonians, Bulgarians, Wallachians, Moldavians, Servians, all of whom have just claims to the sympathies and aid of Christian Europe, we come to Mr. Ainsworth's peculiar and paramount subject, THE CHALDEANS.

"The Chaldeans, or Khaldis, called by the American missionaries Syro-Chaldeans, and by the Jesuits Nestorians, are the existing remnant of the ancient Chaldean nation. Converted at a very early period to Christianity, they withdrew from the communion of the patriarch of Antioch in the year 485 of the Christian era. Their presiding bishop is the great primate of the East, who bears the title of Catholicos, and is considered as the head of the whole body, wheresoever dispersed. After the destruction of Ctesiphon by the Arabs, the see was removed to Baghdad, where the patriarch continued to reside till 1258, when the City of the Khalifs was sacked by the Tartars. From Edessa (Urfah) and Nisibin the see was removed to Mosul, where it continued till the arrival of the Jesuit missionaries, who brought division into this most ancient church, and ultimately forced the patriarch to retire, with his more timid brethren, to the mountains of Kurdistan. Ever since that time, the pope, in order to strengthen his claims as patriarch of the West, has continued to give to the seceders from the Chaldean church, or the Roman-catholic Chaldeans, the title of Chaldeans; and he designates their country as Chaldea, as we have seen in a priest's ordination obtained at Rome; while to the ancient church he has attached the name of Nestorians, not acknowledged by the Chaldeans themselves, but, strange to say, repeated by Protestant and other travellers, who should know better, as Assemani, a Roman Catholic writer, himself acknowledges the fact. In the present day, the Roman-catholic Chaldeans inhabit the plains of Mesopotamia and part of Persia. That part of the population which is under Osmanli rule reside chiefly around the site of ancient Nineveh, on the plain of Adiabene, at Baghdad, Kerkuk, Diyarbekr, &c. They are chiefly agricultural, industrious, and passing wealthy. They are under the government of a patriarch, who resides at Mosul, and of six bishops, whose dioceses are Amadiyah, Jezireh, Sért, Diyarbekr, Mardin, and Kerkuk. The Chaldeans proper are divided into tribes, some of which, as the Tiyyari, the Jella, and others, are independent of Osmanli or Persian dominion; others, as the Berrawi, Nurwan, &c., are vassals or subjects; as is also the case with other mountaineer tribes of the same nation in Armenia."

"It is a curious fact, that no Kurd tribe in Kurdistan is absolutely and totally independent. The Tiyyari Chaldeans are perfectly so."

"With regard (he continues) to the Chaldeans, strictly speaking, there can be no hesitation in pronouncing them, both from our own researches and those of the American missionaries, as one of the churches the least contaminated by superstitions and unscriptural doctrines of the East. They want the light of education and of a true knowledge of the gospel: isolated from the rest of the world, living in a difficultly accessible country, knowledge has rather retrograded than advanced; and it is much to be wondered at that more errors have not crept into their forms and discipline. No Christian nation offers so fine a field to the true philanthropist for disseminating the advantages of a Christian education; and no nation, for its simplicity of manners, its general morality and good conduct, its unfeigned piety, and its severed condition, is more deserving of the friendly communication and assistance of more favoured and more civilised countries."

There are also the SYRIANS, properly so called, "a remnant of the antique church of Syria. They are very widely distributed, but chiefly in Syria, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, Persia, and India. Under the Osmanli dominion they are most numerous in Northern Mesopotamia and in Kurdistan. They are chiefly agricultural, and very poor. These people all belong to the same church, which separated itself in the year 518, on the death of the Emperor Anastasius, whose moderation or apathy had postponed a schism which various causes conspired to render inevitable; and hence they are called by ecclesiastical writers Syro-Monophysites. The Jesuits effected many conversions among these people, and by the same policy as they acted towards the Chaldeans, they distinguish by the name of Syrians only such as belong to the Roman Catholic church; while they designated the Syrians, strictly speaking, as Jacobites, from Jacobus Baradaeus, called by the Greeks Zanzalus, a zealous defender of the Monophysite doctrine, and who was bishop of Edessa in 541. Besides these leading Christian aborigines of the country, there are several other sects sprung up from more modern innovations: such are the Maronites, in other respects a hearty, open-minded, and brave mountaineer race, who, after European fashion, shake hands with their neighbours. There are also in Syria several other sects, chiefly attached to the Roman Catholic church, besides other sects of less than doubtful Christianity."

The view of the present condition of the Osmanli Empire is a most able historical sketch, embracing all its dominions and population in Europe and Asia; and as much of it has been visited by the author, we cannot refer our readers to a more complete or authentic record. His own leading opinions are thus stated:—

"The French, it is well known, have long since taken under their protection the Roman Catholics of Turkey. It is equally desirable that the British should take the Catholic church of the East under its protection. It may be advanced against this, that it would very nearly require the residence of a political agent in each of the great satrapies of Turkey: this is already nearly accomplished; and in many cases there are two or three agents in one pashalik who had better be distributed among the head governments. It might also be said that it would be constantly involving us in difficulties with the administrative of, at the best, only an allied power. The same statement might be made against the protection already given by the French; but the fact is, that as all the protection at present demanded would only be against irregular and unjust taxation, extor-

tion, and the forcible seizure of property, all of which are frequently exercised against the unfortunate Christian, and destroy his means, impede his industry, and annihilate his political existence, so, such an interference does not militate against regular taxation, and the fair and proper administration of the law between the sultan and his subjects. It is only, in reality, seeing put into execution what the hattı scherif has already promised; and the British agent, in giving protection to the persecuted and oppressed rayah, would, in fact, be seeing the laws of the empire carried out into their benevolent operation. There is much reason for congratulating ourselves in the progress of the connexion that is daily growing more intimate through our agents scattered in the East. Its influence in the interior is felt every day more and more, and is extending in every direction. British agents take with them the wants and luxuries of civilised life, which are soon the subject of imitation: by the style of their houses, the decencies of their habits, the urbanity of their manners, their less paraded but more heartfelt religion, they influence a whole town in a much shorter time than might be supposed. It is, however, to be regretted, that the British agent is allowed to trade, and that he is not, like the French agent, put in a position to enable him to devote himself entirely to the real interests which will always present themselves in his responsible situation. I am aware that it will at once be objected to this, that the prosperity of Great Britain depends upon her commerce; but it certainly appears that the protection given by the agent would be quite sufficient to bring trade to any place where there is an opening for it (and there is an opening for English goods in every pashalik), without his embarrassing his duties, or imbibing prejudices or hostilities by trading himself. The vast ultimate advantages that would accrue to the whole country by the political emancipation of its Christian subjects—the most intelligent and industrious of the Oriental population—in the cultivation of the land, the progress of the arts, the spread of education, and the rising in rank among other nations, would be a rich recompense to the age in which such a peaceful and philanthropic boon was granted; and the triumph effected by it would shew itself as more extended and more durable than aught that was ever obtained by the arms of the crusaders. It would no doubt lead also, ultimately, to the established supremacy of the Christian races.”—“The whole of the country, according to Balbi’s estimate, contains, with its dependencies, 12,500,000 souls, of which, at the most, two millions are of the Osmanli race. As they could not for a single day resist alone the revolution of any one of the vassal nations, so also are they no longer in the condition to resist the onward progress of a moral and religious revolution, which would soon be brought about were protection to be conceded by Christian governments to the industrious and intelligent classes of the country, whether Greeks, Armenians, Chaldeans, Maronites, Jacobites, or of any other persuasion. Colonel Chesney considers the Muhammedans to amount to between two-thirds and three-fourths of the population; yet he remarks, that it may be reasonably anticipated that the followers of Muhammed will at length be absorbed in a Christian population, as a natural consequence of the more rapid increase of the latter.”—“A circumstance which tends very strongly to increase our confidence in the proximate regeneration of the East, either by the revival of Christianity, by the

re-establishment of Christian supremacy, or by the conversion of the Muhammedans, is the establishment of Protestant sees in the Mediterranean and at Jerusalem—thus bringing the hierarchy of the West in contact with their brethren of the East. Certain steps can be undertaken, and various measures pursued by such high dignitaries of the church, which are not easily accomplished when unaided by authority. The episcopal dignity of any one church is recognised as the same by all other churches who have not placed one prelate over all others in power and authority. The bishops of the Greek church, those of the Chaldean, Armenian, and Syrian churches, that are not Roman Catholic, recognise the authority of a Protestant bishop. The missionaries of the American episcopal church would second his philanthropic exertions. Missionaries already labouring on the coasts will soon penetrate into the interior, and will carry glad tidings from the church; and there is much reason to hope, that with more extended and vigorous efforts, the baneful influence of politics, which weighs so heavily on the Greek and Armenian churches, but which is happily unknown to the patriarch of the Chaldeans, will one day yield to the triumphant generosity of true Christianity, and that a large portion of the churches of the East will enter into friendly and religious communication with the Church of England.”

The Protestant aspirations of the author shine out through these quotations; and we commit them in his own language to the consideration of the government and the public. His account of the country at the present time is of high historical interest.

The profits of this publication are, we observe (worthily of its author), destined to aid an association of friends to the Christian aborigines of the Turkish empire, who also project a monthly exposition of their cause. It is well, and well calculated to lead in such a noble plan. We trust that Mr. Ainsworth, far more extensively than the good pastor of Goldsmith, may thus

“Allure to brighter worlds, and point the way.”

Lyrics for Leisure Hours. By Florence Wilson. Pp. 96. Cunningham and Mortimer.

THIS little book is the first aspiration of a very young votary in the Muses’ court, but of one who, both from nature and example, must have been led to cultivate her talent in this “idle trade.” Florence is the daughter of Mrs. M. Baron Wilson, whose poetical compositions have long enjoyed a gratifying popularity, and, we believe, not beyond the age of sweet seventeen, having written these pieces within the last two years. The earlier productions have already glittered in periodicals; but the later are new, and from them we may better judge of the promise they give. One to a common subject, “a bright particular Star,” concludes with the following graceful stanza:—

“Fair star! still wilt thou shine in glory on
When all the brightness of my life is gone?
Say, wilt thou light some future poet’s dreams,
And bless some future watcher with thy beams?
Ah, yes! for like the still-immortal soul,
Thy light no earthly changes can control;
Unquenched, unconquered, thy ethereal flame,
When I am dust shall shine in heaven the same.”

A very pretty poem, entitled “Night,” is full of gentle thoughts, as the annexed stanzas will shew:—

“Night! thou’rt the time for rest,
When wearied limbs repose,
And on thy calm maternal breast
The aching eye-lids close;
Night! thou’rt the time for rest.

Night! thou’rt the time for dreams,
When visions of the past
Gush o’er the soul from memory’s streams,
Too fresh, too fair to last;
Night! thou’rt the time for dreams.
Night! thou’rt the time for prayer,
When no world-haunting thought
Disturbs the mind, but, like thine air,
It is with stillness fraught;
Night! thou’rt the time for prayer.
Night! thou’rt the time for grief,
Which daylight hath suppress’d;
When pent-up feelings find relief,
Nor leaveth the worldling’s jest!
Night! thou’rt the time for grief.
Night! thou’rt the time for tears,
Which no intruders know,
Whose idle pity, scarce hid tears
Would mock them as they flow;
Night! thou’rt the time for tears.
Night is the time for peace,
When gentle thoughts hold sway,
And all the tempest-passions cease,
That tear the heart by day;
Night is the time for peace.
Then, welcome, gentle night,
Most welcome,—for my soul
Is wearied of life’s pageant bright,
And needs thy soft control;
Then, welcome, gentle night.”

We conclude with two feeling stanzas of a short poem on “Genius:”—

“Ah! sad indeed is Genius’ lot!
In life too little recognised,
‘Tis left unnoticed or forgot,
By sordid minds reproach’d, despised;
And not till death its seal hath set
Upon the bard’s devoted name
Does memory with too-late regret
Garner for him the wreath of fame.
Then judge we not the child of song
While drooping o’er his emblem-lyre,
If to his heart does not belong
That prudence worldly things require.
No; rather shed we sorrow’s tear
O’er feelings world-wise minds may blame,
And mourn his poor requital here,—
An early grave, an empty name!”

Though something may be ascribed to the imitative principle so actively formed in all human nature, we think it impossible to read the lines we have quoted without believing that Florence Wilson possesses those inherent qualities out of which true poetry is sure to proceed. May she enjoy the pleasures without the sorrows of genius!

Austria: its Literary, Scientific, and Medical Institutions, &c. By W. R. Wilde, M.R.I.A. &c. Pp. 325. Dublin, W. Curry jun. and Co.; London, Longman and Co.; Edinburgh, Fraser and Co.

THE author, having in the years 1840 and 41 visited the continent, and remained a considerable time in Vienna, pursuing his medical studies, has here given us the results of his observation, not only in regard to the profession, teaching, hospitals, and sanatory establishments, of the Austrian capital, but incidental notes gathered from various sources of the state of science and statistics of the country. To persons engaged in similar studies or practice, his book will convey much information; whilst the general reader may also profit by those small portions of the work which are addressed to more general subjects. As a specimen of the writer’s opinions, we quote a passage belonging to the latter division:—

“Whatever may be the disabilities under which the middle and higher classes labour in that country, and their name is Legion, the poor and the working classes have their wants well supplied; they sigh not for a state of political liberty, of which they know nothing; and the government, wisely preventing their minds from being inflamed by those blisters upon society, that have written and preached the same

classes of our own countrymen into the fever of discontent and disaffection, the effects of which are now so visible in Great Britain, has beneath its extended rule some of the happiest and most contented peasantry in Europe. Manufacturers and the principals of factories are, for the most part, forbidden to employ children under ten years of age; and if the work is of that nature which requires them to be under this age, then the employer is obliged to allow them a certain portion of each day for the purposes of instruction. Altogether the moral and physical condition of the children employed in Austrian manufactories is, with some trifling exceptions too insignificant for notice in this general sketch, of a much higher caste than in those in England or France. The education acquired in the schools I have now described is entirely gratuitous. The Roman Catholic, as the national religion, is that taught in the schools of Austria; but dissenters from this form of faith are neither excluded nor separated; nor are they required to engage in the religious services or peculiar ecclesiastical learning in these schools. In the Roman Catholic schools the Jews as well as the Protestants, and other dissenters, arrive one hour after and leave one hour before the other pupils; these two hours being occupied with religious services and instruction, such as was attempted in this country some years ago."

Another page speaks thus of Austrian literature:—"The literature of Austria, in quality as well as quantity, appears to have degenerated during the last fifty years: for, from 1733 to 1790, the period when it flourished most, there were in one year in Vienna upwards of 400 authors. It is stated by Springer, that the authors of Austria amount in the present day to 2500. The severity of the censorship is no doubt one of the chief causes at present acting so injuriously upon all literary labour, literary speculation, and the general spread of knowledge. History; geography, mathematics, law, and the physical, technical, and medical sciences, compose the chief part of the present home-literature of Austria. Philology also has been long cultivated with success; and the oriental languages in particular have received in this country special attention: while dramatic works and lyrical poetry are, when unconnected with politics or religion, rather encouraged by the state, and are well suited to the genius of this imaginative people. The Austrian literature, as may be supposed, consists of the several languages and nations of this great empire; and likewise numbers among its productions works in several of the oriental languages, particularly the Armenian. These latter, which consist partly of translations and partly of original productions, emanate from the Mechitaristen or Armenian Catholics, in the cloister of St. Lazarus, near Venice: they are for the most part composed of works of instruction and devotion, and supply those of the Armenian creed throughout the Ottoman empire generally. The Wallachian people, upon the borders of Hungary and Transylvania, although they cannot be said to be possessed of a special literature, have their school-books, and also some religious works, printed in their own tongue. Within the last few years several new works have been printed in Latin, Romic, and Hebrew; but the proper national literature of Austria consists of those works published in the German, Italian, Slavonian, and Hungarian languages; and very lately some few books have appeared in the original Bohemian tongue. The German press is most actively employed in the capital and the country below the Enns,

and least so in the Tyrol, Carylthia, and Carniola. Hungary has lately sent forth many valuable publications, chiefly on scientific subjects, in the Slavonian language; but the upper portion of that country seems latterly to have preferred the German literature to its own. Its literature is said to have arisen during the second half of the last century, in the numerous songs and airs, which well suited the chivalrous and enterprising spirit of the Magyars; and it has grown so rapidly since that period, that in the space of nine years, from 1817 to 1825 inclusive, there appeared 310 articles in Hungarian, 259 in Latin, 127 in German, and 11 in the Slavonian tongue, in that country."

The statistics of crime are brief, and six years old, but may yet furnish some useful data.

Homeopathy; with Notes illustrative of the Influence of the Mind on the Body, &c. By Edwin Lee, Esq. 3d edit. Pp. 51. London, Churchill.

This is not at all an homeopathic dose for the homeopaths. It is a very startling full dose, and must have powerful results in some quarters. Its administration to the amount of three editions prove that it is pretty extensively taken in. Mr. Lee's arguments tend to show that the effects produced by homeopathic doses are merely illustrative of the influence of the mind on the body; and in order to effect this, he gives positive illustrative cases, where pills made of inert substances, as flour, gum-arabic, and starch, were exhibited as homeopathic remedies, and were followed by immediate cures: he then argues upon the nature of the cases which have been professedly cured by these means, and upon their general inadequacy, as well as the illogical principles on which they are exhibited. We do not profess to decide where doctors disagree; but we rejoice in three editions of a pamphlet so ably controverting doctrines which, by overthrowing the experience of ages, serve only to distract the minds both of the public and of medical men.

The Cure of Gout and Rheumatism by Cold Water; with Cases. By G. H. Weatherhead, M.D., &c. &c. Pp. 69. 2d edit. London, Highley. We noticed the first edition of this pamphlet on a previous occasion; it treated solely of the hydropathic cure of gout, while the second embraces the author's experiments and successful experiences in the similar treatment of rheumatism. These are two maladies which never fail to rouse attention as to new curative methods, from their frequency and the suffering which they entail; and they are also of that peculiar character which is most obnoxious to the generally entertained apprehension of repelling the disease by the cold-water treatment to some internal or important organ. Dr. Weatherhead points out that the mode of operation is, however, diametrically the reverse; for, if properly managed so as to ensure reaction, a copious perspiration, either local or general, is the almost invariable result. The doctor's views upon the nature of gout, as arising from a superabundance of uric acid, have been already noticed; and he now relates many additional cases, both of that disease and of rheumatism, which were quickly relieved by the use of the heating bandages, or cold lotions with a little spirit. From his own experience, he would, it appears, confine the use of water as a means of cure to such diseases as have their origin in vitiation of the humours of the

• • • Esaplovics's Gemälde von Ungarn, I. 310.—Schwartner's Statistik, iii. 450."

body, and which can be purified by means of the skin and kidneys, and invigorating and adjusting the general constitution, by the effects of cold water on the nervous and vascular systems.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF LORD SYDENHAM.

[Conclusion.]

We were obliged to defer the extracts from this work respecting Emigration to Canada, for the sake of keeping together what is said by such an authority upon so interesting a subject. His lordship writes, in Nov. 1840, "The only things I cannot manage here, which I should like to deal with, are education and emigration. The first I can do nothing in; first, for want of money; and next, that I cannot get the priests to agree to any feasible scheme. They pretend to be in favour of something, but are in reality opposed to teaching the people at all, being weak enough to think that so long as they are ignorant they are under their control. The rebellion ought to have taught them better, for then the masses all left the priests for the agitators. For emigration I have done here nearly all that is possible, and little enough it is; yet I do not see how to do more. Wakefield's plan of bringing out labourers by the sale of lands is utterly impracticable in these colonies. Land is worth nothing except through the labour that is bestowed upon it; and that is barely remunerated, even putting out of the question the cost of transport. The whole land-revenue, arising from sales, of the two Canadas does not reach 20,000*l.* a-year—which might bring out 2000 or 3000 people. This year we have 23,000 by voluntary emigration, and shall have probably double next year! To talk of an emigration-fund from land, then, is ridiculous. The only thing to do is, to encourage voluntary emigration, by affording all the assistance in one's power to forwarding and placing the people when they arrive, and either locating them or getting work for them. This I have done. I have despatched above 7000 to the Upper Province at the expense of government, who would not otherwise have been able to get on; and as many from Quebec to this place (Montreal) besides. For here, again, is one of the capital blunders made in England upon this subject. You treat Quebec as Canada—think that when you have thrown a shipload of poor starving emigrants under the rock there, you have placed them in a situation to provide for themselves. On the contrary, they have to go four or five hundred, many eleven or twelve hundred, miles further, before they can do so. And this is expensive, dilatory, and difficult. But suppose them arrived at their destination, what is to become of them? Land they cannot purchase; and if it is given to them it is of no use, for they must starve for a twelvemonth till it yields a crop. Besides which, Irish and English labourers know no more of clearing and settling a forest than they do of the longitude. It would take them a day to cut down a tree, which a backwoodsman will do in three minutes. Well, then, they may labour for wages. But few people can afford to pay for labour. Labour must be valuable according to the value of what it produces; and the farmer here can no more give a dollar a day, with his prices, than he could a guinea. This is the fact. It is true there is a great outcry for labourers, and more labourers; but when it comes to the point of hiring them, unless it be during the harvest, every farmer in Upper Canada will tell you that he cannot pay them. Even this year one-half of my 22,000 emigrants must have been unem-

ployed, or have gone to the States, but for the public works I was carrying on. This is a bad picture of the chance for emigration on a large scale, of which you talk so loudly in England. But although I consider it impossible to frame any great plan such as people seem to look for, and which has been hinted at but never explained in Lord Durham's report, I by no means despair of good. I shall send Dr. Rolph to England again to agitate, and if possible promote the sending off people by themselves, their landlords, or their parishes; and in this way I have no doubt of getting at least twice as many next year as this. I shall devote all my means on this side of the water to settling them either with people who may be able to afford to pay for labour—of which there are some, though not many—or to locating them in parts of the country where public works are being carried on, so as to combine settlement with wages. This, by the by, I have already done to great advantage this year; but not by sticking the emigrant himself there, who knows nothing of clearing, or 'life in the bush'; but by making a place for his labour, by transplanting an old woodman further into the forest. Lastly, by undertaking as many public works as I can possibly get through—where the emigrants can be sure of employment—may save money—become accustomed to the country, climate, and hardships of bush life, and eventually provide for themselves as settlers. By directing all my resources to these objects, and combining them, I believe that much good may be produced in five or six years; thirty or forty thousand a-year being introduced, of whom probably two-thirds may remain and make good workmen. But to attempt to do more, in this colony, is a mere delusion."

Again:—"Send me out good stout English peasants who know what work is; give them the means of getting up the country 600 or 700 miles where it is to be bad; and I will take as many as you can get, and promise them independence. Or give me some yeomen with a few hundred pounds each, and let them take prudent advice—buy cleared farms—don't throw themselves into the bush, where they are as helpless as they would be in the Great Desert; and I will secure them comfort and perfect independence at the end of a couple of years—but not money. That is a thing never to be mentioned. Pigs, pork, flour, potatoes, horses to ride, cows to milk; but you must eat all you produce, for devil a purchaser is to be found. However, the man's chief wants are supplied, and those of his family; he has no rent or taxes to pay, and he ought to be satisfied. But send me no Irish paupers; nor young gentlemen with 500*l.* or 600*l.*, who fancy that upon that they may be idle, and are hardly used because they cannot get 200*l.* or 300*l.* a-year income in return for it. The province absolutely teems with persons of this character—lawyers, broken-down merchants, clerks, soldiers—who have come out here to farm; lost their money through their ignorance of the business; or have been unable to brook plenty without the enjoyments of civilised life—the lot of those who succeed best; and all these are applicants for places, of which there is one perhaps to one hundred candidates. So you see competition is nearly as rife here as in the mother country."

He is opposed to the plans recommended by Mr. Wakefield, who has done so much in and for the New Zealand settlements.

"I told you (his lordship writes) in my last that Wakefield's doctrine won't do in Canada. To force concentration here is the greatest of absurdities. There is no fear of people spread-

ing too much. No man will go far into the woods if he can help it. The evil of these provinces—or rather of the Upper, which is the only field to be thought of for colonisation—has been the improvident grants of land to individuals, who have become possessed of immense tracts, three-fourths of the country, which they hold without doing any thing to them, and preventing any settlement, even in their neighbourhood, by their refusal to make roads and communications. So far from a high price being essential, as Wakefield has it, I would willingly give land to settlers who came *bona fide* to establish themselves, and would engage to make roads, &c. But there is, alas! none to give, except what is rendered valueless by the neighbourhood of these cursed land-jobbers, who cut off all access to it. Talk of a high price indeed! I could buy any number of thousand acres of these people at 2*s.* per acre. The worst evil of all is the grant to companies—such as the Canada Company, and the British North American Company—unaccompanied by conditions that settlement should be carried on by them. They have become land-jobbers also; spent their capital in buying more land, instead of improving and settling what was granted to them; and have added to the other nuisance. The first step, therefore, is, to compel the holders of lands to bring them into the market to be purchased by *bona fide* settlers—or to improve them themselves."

The Universal Kingdom: a Sermon preached at the request of the Protestant Association of London, May 4, 1843. By the Rev. G. Croly, LL.D. Pp. 27. Duncan and Malcolm.

We seldom venture to offer opinions upon single sermons, and preached for peculiar occasions; but the eloquence of this discourse pleads for an exemption from our rule. The enthusiastic view which Dr. Croly, years ago, took of the fulfilment of the prophecies, in endeavouring to put his finger upon their development to the present epoch, and thence deducing their farther completion at calculated periods, prepared him for not only an animated but a profound sermon when called on to perform this duty. There is consequently a grandeur and comprehensiveness in his ideas which lead the hearer and the reader along with his impressive style; and were we to put all question of religion out of sight, we would advise men of every variety of faith to peruse this splendid apotheosis (if we may say so) of the expected universal kingdom, were it only for the sake of its beauties as a composition.

Conchologia Iconica; a complete Repertory of Species. By Lovell Reeve, A.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THIS specimen No. of the proposed completion of the author's *Conchologia Systematica* has been on our table for some time waiting notice. It is intended for the illustration of every species, whether hitherto described or not, with full particulars of their geographical distribution, circumstances of habitation, &c.; while the former work was merely a classification of mollusks into classes, orders, families, and genera. The figures are beautifully lithographed by the author, from sketches by Mr. Sowerby; and among the subscribers we are glad to see his Royal Highness Prince Albert for two copies.

The Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer. With an Essay on his Language and Versification, and introductory Discourse, with Notes and Glossary, by Thomas Tyrwhitt. 8vo, double cols., pp. 502. London, E. Moxon.

IN this, as in the new edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, Mr. Moxon has done spirited and

good service to English literature; and we sincerely trust that he will meet the reward his efforts so truly deserve. The glorious father of our poetry, in a noble single volume, is a library of itself—a mine of mental treasures and poetical beauties, solid veins of gold and silver, and innumerable clusters of diamonds and precious gems. How delightful it is to dig into the depths of the former, and dabble with the sparkling sands where the latter are so abundantly found! The reading of Chaucer is enough to make a poet almost equal in power to the *poeta nascitur*. Let all who can, enjoy this recreation.

How shall we conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England? By J. C. Robertson, M.A. Pp. 190. London, Pickering.

THE questions about the ritual observances of the church discussed. Pity 'tis when forms occupy so much attention, and bid fair to cause the essentials of religion to be more or less forgotten.

Religious and Moral Sentences culled from the Works of Shakespeare compared with Passages of Holy Writ. Pp. 224. London, Calkin and Budd.

A NEATLY got-up volume by a member of the Shakespeare Society, to which it is dedicated. The passages are placed in juxtaposition on the opposite pages, and present a very novel and interesting commentary upon the poet. Some of the parallels are very close; others not so near, but still sufficiently obvious. We would recommend the publication to every Shaksperian library.

The New Purchase; or, Seven and a half Years in the Far West. By R. Carlton, Esq. 2 vols. New York and Philadelphia, Appleton and Co.; London, Wiley and Putnam.

FOLLOWING UP Mrs. Clavers, the *New Purchase* is an account, apparently *bona fide*, of a journey to the American Far West, and a settlement there of several years. Every thing is recorded minutely; and we presume that the picture of society and statement of circumstances are tolerably correct. They seem, indeed, to refer to a particular location and individuals, though in the leading features they must be applicable to all similar adventures. A negro-sermon at a camp-preaching, vol. ii., has amused us much; but it must be chiefly for information in backwood-life that these volumes can be recommended, their entertaining parts being less prominent than their actual descriptions of every-day concerns.

Rome as it was under Paganism, and as it became under the Popes. 2 vols. 8vo. London, J. Madden and Co.

A TESSERATED romance of real history, in which the flights of fancy decorate without destroying the truth, or at least the records left by preceding authors. We are not sure that we can altogether approve of this manner of treating facts or pseudo-facts—the dramatising of historical personages and events—the embellishing and ornamenting of less important circumstances—and the stiling up of the whole fabric. Yet there is much to be learnt from these volumes; and the very novelty of their construction may recommend them to many readers who are disinclined to the dry philosophy of the best historians.

Hints and Reflections for Railway-Travellers and others; or, a Journey to the Phalanx. 3 vols. London, C. Earle.

THE writer points out what he deems to be the chief calamities which afflict England, and proposes remedies for them founded on the

doctrines of Fourier. Not a few portions are unintelligible to us.

Selections from the Dramas of Goethe and Schiller. With introductory Remarks by Anna Swanwick. Pp. 289. London, Murray.

A VERY pleasing publication, and honourable to the fair translator. The first act of Goethe's *Torquato Tasso*, almost a complete poem, and not so much known in England as his oft-translated *Faust*, is perhaps the most interesting portion; but the *Iphigenia in Tauris*, and Schiller's *Maid of Orleans*, also deserve our commendation.

The Culture of the Grape-Vine and Orange, &c. By George Suttor, F.L.S. Pp. 184. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

A TREATISE comprehending all kinds of information respecting the culture of the vine and orange, and also extracts from works of M. Jullien respecting the making of wines, intended as a guide-book to settlers in Australia and New Zealand, who may look forward to such produce and manufacture in their future farmings.

The Art of Living. By Dr. H. Duhring. 8vo, pp. 144. London, Longman and Co.; Wiley and Putnam.

WE do not think many people will controvert Dr. Duhring's principles, which he enforces in an able manner, viz. that harmony between our mental and physical systems—a fair proportion of labour both of mind and body—the avoidance of too great friction or straining—a happy home—and (which is rather put too prominently forward) horticultural pursuits, are essential ingredients to human happiness.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

NEW MERIDIAN INSTRUMENT.

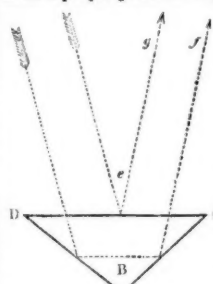
THIS simple and beautiful invention, as we stated in our last (p. 496), consists of a combination of three reflecting planes, to be used as one single and one double reflector; and in such manner that an observer may see two images of a distant object when that object is near to an imaginary plane passing through the instrument; and by the coincidence of those images the observer may know when the distant object is in that plane. To render this more clear, and with a view to describe the principles on which the instrument is con-

image of the other as if they were both at *d*. Moreover, if the reflecting plane have an angular motion, or if the plane be supposed to be fixed and the stars to move as from *a* and *b* to *a'* and *b'*, the reflected image of the star *b* will appear to move in the opposite direction, or from *a* to *a'*; consequently, if the transparent and reflecting plane be fixed in such a position that at some period of the day one star and the reflected image of another may appear in the same place, the following observation may be made:—If an observer look in a proper direction towards the plane, two stars or images will appear to come into the field of view from diametrically opposite points, and move in opposite directions across the field of view, meet at or near the centre, and disappear at the points opposite to those at which they entered; the two images appearing to be in the same place at the moment when that point in the heavens which is midway between the two stars corresponds with the plane of the reflecting surface. The exact position of the observer is not material; for if he shifts his position, the coincidence of the two images will take place at a different part of the field of view, but at the same time. The recurrence of the coincidence of the two images at intervals of exactly 24 sidereal hours will furnish the means of regulating or ascertaining the rate of a clock; and if the time of the coincidence be once known, it will also afford the means of setting the clock or finding its error on any future day. It is to be stated, however, that the reflecting plane must not be placed parallel, or nearly so, to the earth's equator; for if it be so placed, the two images will never separate, or will do so very slowly; the nearer parallel to the earth's axis the plane is, the better, and suitable stars should be chosen accordingly.

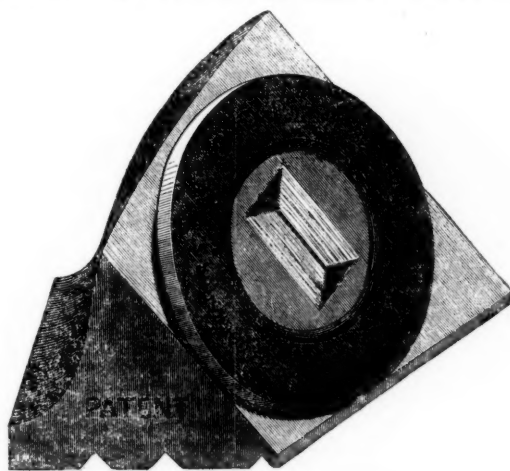
The above supposed instrument, described with a view to facilitate the understanding the principles of the invention, cannot be used for observing a single object unless furnished with adjusting screws, and even then it would require nice adjustment, besides being very difficult to

fix in a proper position. Fig. 2 will explain the arrangement of the reflectors in the complete instrument. There are three reflecting planes, D C, B C, and D B. The angle B may be placed in such a position that the rays of light falling on the plane D B will be reflected in the direction of the arrow *f*; and other rays from

the same distant object falling on the plane D C will be reflected in the direction of the arrow *g*; and an observer looking in the reverse direction of the arrows, that is by placing his eye (or a telescope) at *f*, *g*, would see two images of the same object as if they were both at *e*. The angle B in this arrangement being a little more than 90°, affords the opportunity of making two observations of the same object at short and equal intervals, before and after the object is on the meridian. The first observation is made when the rays of light proceed in the direction of the arrows, and the second when the object is in such a position that the rays of light pursue the same path, but in the opposite direction. If both limbs of the sun or moon be observed by this arrangement of the instrument, it will furnish no less than four observations, the mean of which will give a very accurate result. In the arrangement of the planes in the subjoined full-sized figure the angle B is rather less than 90°, which affords the opportunity of making only a single observation. For meridional observations the instrument requires no other fixing than being placed on a level surface with the face towards the meridian sun. After being adjusted by trial, its position may be made permanent by any suitable cement.



structed, let *a*, *c*, *d*, and *b*, *c*, represent two rays of light proceeding from two stars and meeting at the point *c*; and let *e*, *f*, represent a transparent surface and reflecting plane perpendicular to the plane *a*, *c*, *b*. If the reflecting plane bisect the angle *a*, *c*, *b*, an observer looking in the direction *d*, *e*, will see one star and the reflected



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the committee of arrangement was held yesterday at 3 p.m. There were present, J. Roche, Esq., J. P. (chairman), Sir T. Deane, General Austen, Prof. Stevely, the Mayor, Ald. Fagan, Thomas R. Sarsfield, Esq., J. P.,

Dr. Harvey, the Archd. of Cork, Dr. D. B. Bullen, W. Clear, W. Keleher, Esqrs., &c. Several judicious arrangements were made in preparation for the meeting; a contract was entered into with Mr. Hill, for fitting up the large room of the Corn Exchange for the even-

ing meetings on a splendid scale. The sectional meetings to be held in the Court-houses and Grand-jury Rooms, the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial-Buildings Rooms, &c.; and we understand, besides the two promenades and *soirées* given by the Association, a ball on an extensive scale, under the direction of the local committee, will take place at the Corn-Exchange Room, which is to be boarded over for the occasion, and a gallery raised, so as to accommodate 1200 persons. Prince de Casino, nephew to Napoleon Bonaparte, late emperor of the French, is expected to visit this city during the meeting of the Association. We have much pleasure in noticing the satisfactory progress of the arrangements for the forthcoming meeting, which promises to be one of the most attractive heretofore held by this distinguished body in any part of the United Kingdom. The assiduity and zeal of the very efficient local secretary, W. Keleher, Esq., entitle him to the highest meed of public approbation and esteem.—*Cork Reporter*, July 29.

The local secretaries have received a letter from Col. Sabine, in which he communicates the gratifying intelligence, that "there is likely to be a good attendance of English members. Sir D. Brewster, Dr. Robinson, Lord Northampton, and Sir C. Lemon, will visit Killarney before the meeting." In fact, it is beginning in England to be understood that the south of Ireland is in a state of the most profound tranquillity, and consequently there will be an overflowing number of English members, and their families and friends. The tranquillity of the county and city of Cork has been proverbial in the worst and most excited periods.—*Cork Constitution*.

We have the pleasure to add, that the desire to visit Ireland and see Lord Rosse's magnificent glass seem to have vanquished all the slight fears or scruples felt on this side of the water about the political confusion in Ireland. Folks begin to think, besides, that everlasting parliamentary debates and newspaper articles have had a magnifying and multiplying effect; and that there is more cry than wool in the hubbub. It is hoped, also, that the assemblage of distinguished men of all parties and opinions, eschewing the strife of politics and polemics, and joining cordially together for the advancement of science and the universal good of mankind, may produce a sedative effect upon more excited spirits, too long, perhaps, engrossed and provoked by topics of controversy and difference; so that the meeting of the British Association will, independent of its influx of local expenditure, be a positive blessing to the whole country. Mr. Phillips, the active and experienced secretary, whose superintendence of the preliminaries is always of so much consequence to the meeting and all its arrangements, has proceeded to Cork; and the Dean of Ely, and many other eminent persons, have signified their intention of being present.

Mentioning above the great telescope, and having already taken every opportunity of laying before our readers an account of its progress, and the method adopted by the Earl of Rosse for its construction, which places Birr high in astronomical mechanics, we select, from an article in the *Dublin Literary Journal*, an account of other works at Birr from the hands and heart of his lordship, which do him honour: "In the recesses of his woods, near the castle, there is a 'meeting of the waters' of the rivers Brussa and Birr, which, though not so celebrated as Moore's Avoca waters, yet possesses every natural accompaniment. Across these waters, just opposite to the baronial castle, is

an iron bridge on a small scale, somewhat on the model of the Menai Bridge, every part of which was manufactured with the noble earl's own hands. A tunnel has been lately constructed under the river, to convey a portion of water to a noble lake just constructed at the foot of the castle-gardens, solely to employ some hundreds of men belonging to the town, who have thus been kept out of the workhouse or from starvation for several months, during the depressed state of the times."

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

June 2.—Mr. J. Reynolds in the chair. Mrs. M. Stoven presented a specimen of *Anemone ranunculoides* found wild in a wood near Work-sop, Notts. Various donations to the library, herbarium, and museum, were announced. The conclusion of a paper, "On the groups into which the British fruticose *Rubi* are divisible," by Mr. E. Lees, was read. The author rejects the division of the British brambles by Lindley, distinguished principally by their stems and stem-leaves; and asserts, moreover, that no specific distinction whatever can be drawn from their inflorescence. The barren stems, he says, offer the best, if not the only, plan of discrimination in subdividing the *Rubi* into groups, especially if the erect or arched mode of growth and continuance of vitality be also taken into consideration. And in this view the differences resolve themselves almost entirely into the perfect smoothness, the glaucosity, or more or less hairiness, and the glandulosity of the barren stems. Commencing, then, with *R. cæsius* and ending with *R. idæus*, it will appear that seven groups are easily separable from each other, passing from one into the other in a very natural manner. These, at all events, may be considered, according to the author, the smallest number of species into which our *Rubi* can be classed without confounding really different things. The groups of Lees are:—1. *Cæsii*, having the barren stem round, bloomy, covered with unequal prickles, trailing, rooting. *R. cæsius*, and its various derivatives. 2. *Glandulosi*. Barren stem angular, hairy, and prickly, setose, very glandular, arched or trailing, rooting. This group will include *R. radula* of Weihe and Nees, *R. kühleri*, *fusco-ater*, &c. 3. *Villcauli*. Barren stem angular, very hairy, but without glands, prickly, arched or decumbent, rooting. Including *R. villicaulis*, W. and N., *R. leucostachys*, Smith, &c. 4. *Fruticosi*. Barren stem angular, glaucous, prickly, arching, rooting. Including *R. fruticosus* and *discolor*. 5. *Nitidi*. Barren stem angular, almost smooth, with few prickles, rooting rarely. *R. affinis*, *nitidus*, *rhannifolius*, &c. 6. *Suberecti*. Barren stem angular, very smooth, nearly erect, not rooting. Including *R. suberectus*, Anderson and Smith; *R. plicatus*, W. and N.; and *R. fissus*, Lindley. 7. *Idæi*. Barren stem round, downy, covered with innumerable small dilated prickles, erect. *R. idæus* and vars. There were slight modifications and tables for explanation; but for these we must refer our readers to the records of the society.

July 7.—Mr. J. E. Gray, president, in the chair. Dr. G. Watson and Mr. R. Kilvington, of Philadelphia, presented a very large collection of North American plants; and the president several from Singapore. The paper read was by Dr. Taylor, "Observations on *Ducranum Dillenii*," shewing marked and permanent distinctions between *D. dillenii* and *D. scoparium*, hitherto confounded by all muscologists.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, July 29, 1843.
Academy of Sciences: sitting of 24th of July.—By the addition of urea to a mixture of alcohol and nitric acid M. Millon has effected the union of these two latter bodies. The production of nitrous acid is prevented by being decomposed by the urea as fast as it appears, and the result obtained is equal volumes of azote and carbonic acid. In consequence of adding urea, the distillation is easily conducted at an open fire; instead of being violent, the action is regular; and the nitric ether passes into the recipient, taking with it a small quantity of water and of alcohol, the residue of the operation being crystallised nitrate of urea, pure and very acid. Nitric ether has a sweet and fragrant smell, which does not at all resemble that of nitrous ether; its taste is saccharine and slightly bitter; its density at +17° is about 1.112; it boils at 85°; and, being ignited, it burns in contact with air with a white flame. An aqueous solution of caustic potash has no effect upon it, but an alcoholic solution decomposes it even cold, and crystals of nitrate of potash, unmixed with nitrite, result. Iodine dissolves in nitric ether, and colours it violet; chlorine attacks it with energy, disengaging abundance of nitrous vapour; nitric, chloro-hydric, and sulphuric acids, decompose it.

M. Phil. Walter has revised his work on sulpho-camphoric acid, rendered necessary because of the change introduced by Dumas into the atomic weight of carbon. From analyses, with oxide of copper, and with nitre and carbonate of potash, he has been led to adopt for the formula of sulpho-camphoric acid $C^{13} H^{11} O^8 SO^2 + 3 H^2 O$; and as the formula of camphoric acid is $C^{20} H^{14} O^8$, the formation of the new compound may be explained by admitting that the sulphuric acid loses one equivalent of oxygen, which takes up from the camphoric acid an equivalent of carbon, to give rise to carbonic oxide; the sulphurous acid produced is substituted for this equivalent of carbon, and constitutes sulpho-camphoric acid, which requires three equivalents of water for crystallisation. This new acid is the first example of a substitution bearing on the carbon and not on the hydrogen. It has the same capacity of saturation as camphoric acid, but differs from it in its great affinity for water, an equivalent of which it always retains except in the presence of salifiable bases, or by the destruction of the acid. The two acids belong to the same type, they contain the same number of equivalents, united in the same way, and enjoy the same fundamental chemical properties. It is remarkable, however, that the sulpho-camphorates are soluble in water, whilst the corresponding camphorates are not.

M. Donnè described an apparatus for the preservation of milk; an apparatus in which the milk, kept at a low temperature by means of ice, is submitted to a continual rotatory motion, which prevents the cream from separating.

M. M. Flandin and Danger have applied to the detection of copper, in cases of poisoning, the process of carbonisation which had already served them in their researches for arsenic and antimony. The process consists in carbonising the animal matter with a third of its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, heating the carbon to a dull red, and reducing it to powder, wetting the latter with sulphuric acid and boiling it with water, which dissolves the sulphate of copper found: this solution is to be then submitted to the action of the proper re-agents, to evidence the presence of the metal. By this process M. M. Flandin and Danger have detected

the hundred-thousandth of copper. They have also experimentally negated the existence of copper or lead in a normal state in the human body. The excretion of poisons is different for different poisonous compounds—the intestines, the kidneys, the lungs, &c.; and the organs by which they naturally tend to escape should have the principal attention in cases of poisoning. For instance, gold and silver pass off both by the kidneys and the lungs; the chloride of silver more abundantly by the latter, the chloride of gold in much greater proportion by the former. After death it is in the intestines and in the liver that copper exclusively accumulates. Fifty or sixty grammes of the latter suffice to afford proof of poisoning by preparations of this metal.

M. Alberici announces, that among the mss. of Galileo, collected for the edition which is being printed at Florence, have been found those relating to the satellites of Jupiter, and which works were thought to have been lost for two centuries.

An apparatus, by Mr. Dent, to determine the passage of the sun to the meridian, was submitted and described (see last *Gazette*, p. 496, and present No., p. 511).

M. Fargeaud forwarded details of the fall of lightning on the cathedral of Strasbourg, on the 10th of July last. The platinum point of the lightning-conductor is melted to a length of five or six millimeters.

MM. Chaiselat and Ratel think that in photography the accelerating substances only act by seizing on the iodine left bare by the action of the light, and the transformation of the iodide of silver into the subiodide. They have found by experiment that bodies deprived of sensibility in themselves greatly exalt the sensible layer, and especially carbon. Thus, by adding to bromine, employed as an accelerator, essential oils, naphtha, alcohol, &c., they have succeeded in obtaining pictures in two seconds. Their method of applying the accelerating vapour is very simple: they mix bromine and alcohol, for instance, in the proportion of 5 to 2; they draw with a small glass syringe about a demi-centilitre of the vapour which escapes from the mixture, and inject it into the box with the bromine: the plate exposed to this vapour is covered again with it very uniformly and with great rapidity.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The address delivered by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, foreign secretary, at the last anniversary meeting, in the absence of the Earl of Ripon, president, embraced so many subjects of literary interest, and stated so many new facts connected with recent pursuits, that we refrained from any garbled or imperfect report of it, till by its publication, at the request of the society, we were enabled to give a tolerable analysis, with extracts, of its principal intelligence.

Previous to its being read, however, we ought to state that the report of the council had to lament the loss of an unusual number of members within the past year, viz.:

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, the warm and constant friend and patron of literature and science.

Sir William Ouseley, the learned oriental traveller, and author of several admired works connected with Persia and the East.

The justly celebrated scholar Chev. P. O. Brünsted,* many of whose learned essays have appeared in the society's Transactions.

* "The principal publications of the Chev. Brünsted are contained in the first and second *livraisons* of

Robert Southey, Esq., the laureate.

Joseph Delafield, Esq., and the Rev. J. White Niblock, D.D., author of a *Latin and English Dictionary*, early and attached members of the institution.

To these departed Mr. Hamilton paid graceful and feeling tributes; and he then referred to some of the more important proceedings of the Royal Society of Literature, as follows:—

"The publication of the *Biographia Britannica Literaria* was announced to you at our last anniversary; and I am authorised to state to you on the part of the council of the society, that they are well satisfied with the zeal and ability with which the author, Mr. T. Wright, has executed the task committed to him, and with the manner in which it has been received by the public. The subscription which was raised among the council, and some other members of the society, and the receipts from the sale up to the present time, have very nearly covered the expense of the work; and I am directed by the council, who have had the management of the undertaking, to acquaint you that the whole of the available receipts of the publication will be presented to the society for the general purposes of the institution.* At the same time, I am to add that the attention of the council has been frequently called during the last year to the expediency of carrying on the undertaking by the early publication of at least a second volume; and they hope that the means may shortly be afforded them of bringing this to bear without entailing any additional burden on the finances of the society, and without exposing its funds to the possibility of loss.† There can, indeed,

a work in 4to, the first part of which appeared in 1826, and the second in 1830, entitled *Voyages dans la Grèce, accompagnés de Recherches Archéologiques*. The original plan of this valuable work would have carried it to eight *livraisons*, each of very considerable extent, and would have embraced a full notice of all the scientific expeditions into Greece since the time of Pausanias to the present period. Of the two parts, which the learned author lived to produce, the first is a very complete monograph of the Island of Ceos, now called Zea, the nearest of the group of the Cyclades to the Sunian promontory; in the course of which volume an account is given of the four ancient cities of the island, of its geography, archaeology, and history, together with a description of the monuments brought to light during the traveller's excavations amongst the ruins of Carthæa. The second *livraison* of M. Brünsted's researches is confined to the sculptures of the Parthenon, and especially to a detailed description of the metopes of the exterior frieze, both those which are now preserved in the British Museum, and others which are still at Athens, either on the temple itself or found amongst the ruins. This is particularly interesting to us, as all the metopes in England are confined to one subject—i. e. to contests between the Greeks and Centaurs; whereas most of those left in the country relate to other events of heathen mythology, and exhibit the figures of Ceres and Triptolemus, Pandora and Epimetheus, Erichonius and Eumolpus, Themis and Pandrosus, and the daughters of Cecrops. In his preface, M. Brünsted treats of the origin and peculiarities of the construction of the Doric temple of the Greeks, as well as on the development and decorative system applied to the statues in the pediments, the pediments themselves, the metopes, and the frieze. In the course of this essay, and in the notes subjoined to it, the artist, the scholar, and the archaeologist, will find ample materials for studying the æsthetical compositions of the ancients, and for interpreting many difficult expressions and passages relating to art occurring in the classic authors."

* An example of great liberality, which has been foully misrepresented as an inroad upon the subscription-funds of the society, which have never been touched, nor charged with one farthing of the expense, altogether voluntarily and generously given by the noble president, vice-presidents, and other officers and members desirous of promoting the objects of the society beyond the measure of its own funds, and for the public benefit. † And thus also, since the address was pronounced, a similar act has been repeated, by which the publication of the second volume is provided for without cost to the society at large. The president and leading noblemen and gentlemen in the councils at both times (some being only in

be little doubt that a second volume of the *Biographia* would present an object of more interest to the public than the first, inasmuch as it would embrace the period of the use and development of the Anglo-Norman language, or, to speak more correctly, of the Anglo-Saxon language amongst our ancestors, whilst it was struggling against the attempts of the Norman-French to take its place in this island; and it would trace the concessions to its rival, by which at length the Anglo-Saxon secured its supremacy, and became our own English."

Mr. Hamilton next adverted to a communication from Mr. J. L. Stoddart, now at Cairo, received too late to be inserted in the fourth volume of the society's Transactions (the first printed in 8vo), which lay upon the table. It related "to the probability of the real locality of the tomb of Alexander within the walls of Alexandria being still preserved in the tradition of the Mahometan inhabitants of that city. 'Amidst the mounds of rubbish,' says the writer, 'and by the corner of one of the many gardens or palm-groves, which occupy a large portion of the space within the Arab wall, there stands an insulated bath called Hammam Hatieh. It is said to be the oldest in the place. Near to it is a small square building of unfashioned stone, very rude, very humble. Within is a rustic chapel. In the wall facing the entrance was a kiblah, or long niche, which marks the direction of Mekka. To the left, the chapel is separated by a coarse wooden rail from a hollow of nine or ten feet square, and five feet five inches below the rest of the chamber and level of the soil. Seven steps lead to the bottom, where is a common Arab tomb of rough masonry. To this spot, however mean and humble in its present state, the general tradition of the Arabs has assigned the name of the tomb of Alexander; and as such it is the common resort of the resident Arabs, who pay respect to him as a great sultan and the founder of their city.'" "Many (added Mr. H., a high and learned authority on all Egyptian subjects) of the principal points of the topography of Alexandria are already well ascertained; such as the ancient port, now called the 'New Port'; and Eunosios, now the 'Old Port'; and the Heptastadium. The Pharos is unaltered, and Cape Lochias is the point of the Pharillon. The two obelisks near the old port belonged to the Sebastium or Cæsarium, as is evident from the words of Pliny, 'Duo obelisci sunt Alexandriae in portu ad Cæsaris templum' (l. 36, c. 9). The temple of Serapis, said by Strabo to be in Rhacotis, was on the site of the fortress erected by the French, and named Caffarelli, on the lofty mound of earth which commands Port Eunosios. The spot is clearly pointed out by the words of Rufinus and Sozomen; and the Persian or Egyptian temple of Mendes-Schmoun, or Ammon the generator, may be safely applied to the other high mound, now called Koum-el-Dikke."

Mr. H. paid a deserved eulogium to the Egyptian researches of Colonel Howard Vyse, and his valuable coadjutor Mr. Perring; and particularly to the third volume on the lesser Pyramids, published last year. He next described M. Letronne's *Recueil des Inscriptions*, &c. (an abstract of which was at its commencement originally read at a meeting of the Royal Society of Literature):—"From these original and undoubted authorities the learned critic

office on one of the occasions) have in this manner given from 50l. to 200l. each, individually, towards this work. We are glad to state these facts, not only to refute silly falsehoods, but in honour to the munificent example.—*Ed. L. G.*

has been able to elucidate many obscure points or false notions of history and geographical position; of the foundation of cities, of royal descents and marriages, of religious and civil customs, as well as of questions purely philological, the verification of certain lapidary terms, the correction of texts, and the rendering legible and intelligible corrupt passages of ancient scholia. But the most important result obtained from them is, to demonstrate beyond cavil that a large portion of the Egyptian monuments, once supposed to be of very remote antiquity (undue importance having long been given, even by Champollion and others, to the sculptured and painted zodiacs upon their walls and ceilings), are of comparatively modern date, *i. e.* that they were constructed under the rule, some of the Ptolemies, others of the Cæsars, at least as late as the Antonines; and that the zodiac was only introduced into Egypt during the former of these periods."

Dr. Lepsius's present expedition, of which hitherto the *Literary Gazette* has contained full accounts, written by M. Bonomi, one of the most experienced and best informed of the party, having been before engaged in similar investigations, was also spoken of as promising most interesting results; and it was mentioned that the Chev. Bunsen had nearly prepared "an elaborate work on the chronology of Egypt, and the dynasties of its sovereigns, in which we may hope to see a successful attempt to reconcile the systems of Eratosthenes and Manetho, and in which will be comprised also the results of all modern collections of hieroglyphic writing, as far as they have contributed to illustrate the language of Egypt, and to offer the means of comparing it with the neighbouring dialects of the Semitic and African languages; one of the principal links between these tongues being the Himyaritic, common to the east and west coasts of the Arabian gulf. The chief specimens of this latter dialect, collected by English travellers, were among the last subjects illustrated by Prof. Gesenius."

"A. M. Ungarelli, of the religious order of the Barnabites, has recently published, under the munificent patronage of the Roman government, very accurate delineations of the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the principal obelisks in Italy, particularly those of Rome, Benevento, and Naples. The text of the work consists of a Coptic version of the hieroglyphics, accompanied by a Latin translation, and a copious and learned commentary."

[To be concluded in next Number.]

FINE ARTS.

In our last Number we mentioned that Messrs. Stanfield, Edwin Landseer, McClise, and Sir Wm. Ross, were engaged in painting frescoes for Her Majesty in Buckingham Palace, and that Mr. Landseer's subject was finished. We find, however, that our intelligence was so far imperfect. The apartment which is under this process of adornment is divided into eight compartments, and eight scenes from Milton's *Comus* have been entrusted to eight eminent artists to execute. These are, the four we have already named, and Messrs. Eastlake, Etty, Leslie, and Uwins. We were mistaken in stating Mr. E. Landseer to have completed his part of the task; though he has made his first sketch, and has probably now begun on the walls. Stanfield and Sir W. Ross, McClise and Uwins, are done; and the others are in various states of progress. The figures, we understand, are about half the size of life; and from the known genius of the several artists we cannot doubt but a splendid whole will be effected.

Frescoes.—Having seen how successful the competition in cartooning has been, and how much of talent it has elicited, the Fine Arts Commissioners have gone, most advisedly, another great step in advance, and advertised for specimens of actual fresco-painting, on movable frames, to be submitted as tests of the capability of our native school in this line of art to embellish the rising houses of parliament. We anticipate that this race will enter horses of the highest character, and highly applaud the measure.

Painting.—When we noticed the able cartoon, No. 120, *Edward III. and the Burgesses of Calais*, by W. H. Furze, we intended to mention a painting by the same artist in the Royal Academy Exhibition; but in the hurry of printing it escaped our recollection. It was No. 276, *The Infant Christ and St. John*; and, though rather high for observation, to our taste a very graceful and more than promising picture. The upright figure is worthy of the high Italian school; and the other extremely natural, if not so pleasing in form. The tone of colour is excellent throughout; and the composition of the group, as well as the expression, in a fine style of artist-like feeling. We are late with these remarks; but we could not reconcile it to our general practice to have altogether neglected so able a *début*.

Leda by Leonardo da Vinci.—Among the scattered treasures of art which we ever and anon fall in with in private residences and the stores of dealers who are constantly on the look-out for works of merit, it has rarely been our lot to encounter so splendid a specimen as a *Leda* by L. da Vinci, which we saw last week at Mr. Isaacs' in Regent Street. Of its descent the account is clear; but we want no proof of its authenticity beyond its self-evidence and extraordinary beauty. The touch and impress of the great master is upon every line of it; and the admiration in which it was held by Francis the First must, we imagine, be experienced by every lover of pictorial excellence at the present day. For our *Leda* has not decayed with time; she is as fresh as when created by genius three hundred and fifty years ago, and will be so for a thousand years, after all that have glorified her birth and progress through centuries shall have vanished from the earth, and left scarcely a wreck, even of memory, behind. The nude figure is standing in innocent loveliness, as pure in execution as in idea. The drawing is perfection from the "top to the toe." The countenance is full of delicious expression, mingling, as we fancy in gazing upon it, the human maternal feelings with something of the consciousness of strange mythological and extranatural sentiments. The swan by her side, with one wing around her, is a stately bird, with a superb elevated head, and altogether free from the voluptuousness which so generally makes this favourite subject of the most eminent artists one of doubtful character either for private or public collections. There is also a sweet playfulness in the working out of the myths, by shewing us the alternately immortal twins as, like doves or eaglets, they broke from their fragile shells. If we say the background and atmosphere are all that could be wished, we are only completing a too brief notice of a picture which might be contemplated and written upon for hours and hours with unwearying enjoyment. But it must be seen to be appreciated; and all that we could utter, in the common cant of criticism, of the admirably turned head of the wife of Tyndarus, the bosom (if aught, to our ideas of female loveliness, rather prominent and close), the exquisitely soft, though justly marked, mus-

cles of the whole frame, the modest limbs,* and the faultless ensemble, would only be the occupation of space without the communication of a sense of the original. Why such a production is not in our National Gallery we are at a loss to divine; for assuredly there are few within its walls which so unquestionably deserve a highest place as this *chef d'œuvre* of, among the greatest, the truly great Leonardo da Vinci.

Hogarth's.—There have for several weeks been, and continue to be, on view at Mr. Gwynap's, in Tichborne Street, a collection of paintings by Hogarth, which have not been very long rescued from the dust and dirt of a century in Vauxhall Gardens. It is a good many years since the *Literary Gazette* mentioned the existence of these curiosities of art; and we rejoice to find that, on the breaking up of this popular resort, they, or at any rate several of them, have been preserved from destruction, and restored to something of their pristine attractions, by the care and skill of Mr. Gwynap. In his rooms are four well-known subjects, "The Birds'-nesting," "the Moonlight and Watchman's-lantern scene," "the Citizen and his Wife a-pleasuring," and "the Overturn of the Coach by a bonfire at Charing Cross." Each of them is redolent of the humours of Hogarth; but the first two we have mentioned are still more remarkable for their styles of art, totally different the one from the other, and widely different also from the artist's other works. The Birds'-nesting might for its colouring be taken as a fine Gainsborough; for its figures a Laocret, if not almost a Watteau. A boy falling from a tree is wonderfully clever; and the drollery of his comrade, who has let a bird escape below, is a genuine bit of the artist. The central group is charming, with also Hogarthian expression to vivify it. In the other, the watchman's light is equal to Wright of Derby, or Schalcken; and the numerous minions of the moon on the other side, under the colder shine of that planet, delightfully contrasted with the more glaring earthly luminary and the shadows of night. The other pieces have been engraved, and therefore we need not particularise their characteristics or merits.

With these there is an admirable head of Peg Woffington by Hogarth, and for breadth, animation, tone of flesh-colour, and every artistic quality which gives value to portraiture, certainly far superior to any performance of his in the same class within our remembrance. It may well compete with the highest works of the kind any where, either for mechanical execution or natural truth. There are also other productions by the same hand; and the whole a very interesting exhibition. We have elsewhere spoken of a picture (*Leda*) as entitled to a place in the National Gallery; and in our opinion one or both the Hogarth's we have particularly adverted to eminently deserve a similar destination.

In a historical point of view, we may observe that all the four pictures specified, and others which have disappeared,† were presented by Hogarth to his friend Mr. Tyers, the contemporary proprietor of Vauxhall. The lost treat-

* We could not help having a smile at a notice in a provincial journal, where the subjoined typographical error, at utter war with the opinion intended to be stated, occurs:—"We confine our remarks to the figure of *Leda*, in whose lineaments we fancied the glowing warmth of life's *ecstacy* flush."

† The admirable statue of Newton by Kneller, now the ornament of Trinity College, Cambridge, was also originally in Vauxhall Gardens, and also vanished thence no one knows how.—*Ed. L. G.*

asures were, King Henry VIII., the Maypole, and Angling; and where they have gone no conjuror can tell. In return for these most liberal proofs of his friendship, Mr. Tyers gave the painter a golden ticket of admission to the Gardens for himself and his heirs for ever, the holders thereof. It is an interesting relic, and

also in Mr. Gwennap's possession. On one side is engraved—"Hogarth, in perpetuum benefici memoriam;" and on the other two female figures holding hands, with the motto, "*Virtus voluplas*" and "*Felices una.*" It is of fine gold, and admitted a party of six persons.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



The above tribute to a literary veteran, whose 72d birthday was recently celebrated by a party of friends at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, is made welcome to a place in our *Gazette*. It is too often our lot to have to record our sentiments and our sorrows together respecting worthy associates, whose mortal departure from the circle they have cheered, and the literature they have enriched, is the motive for our reflections; and it affords us a very different emotion when an occasion offers on which we may with propriety write an *epitaph* on the living and deserving, long, we trust, before the last of all can inscribe his monument, when "old time shall lead him to his end." Yet shall we be brief, and only say of John Britton, that during a lengthened career he has entitled himself to the warm esteem of all good men, and to the lasting regard of his country. He

raised himself by inherent energy and talent from a humble estate to prominence in a valuable range of literature. National architecture, architectural antiquities, and topography, were awakened from an almost torpid state by his individual exertion; and the most interesting sacred structures of bygone ages, previously neglected, have been made manifest to the light by his zeal and enterprise. 30,000*l.* has been expended on his works. And still does he labour in his useful vocation, little, if at all, impaired by the passage of more than ten lustres, with a head as clear and a hand as ready as ever for the tasks he undertakes, and we rejoice to add, in his honour, a heart as feeling and liberal as ever for those, the more unfortunate of our brethren, whose distresses require the sympathy and services of "a friend in need."

THE COCKNEY CATECHISM, OR LONDON ONE LIE! LESSON XXX.

Meat not meet: Coffee, as it may be: Milk mi-cau!

Aunt Margery. I am glad to see the wholesomeness of butcher's meat more carefully looked into; but the mere sending officers or inspectors to the public markets to see what misdeeds are doing there, is like looking for a burglar in the streets with a wagon-load of the stolen goods a week after the robbery.

Pri. It stands to reason that persons who have had meat to sell would not be very ready to expose it publicly to the gaze of all the world.

Aunt M. No, no, the secrets of the shambles are not for many eyes; but both public and private traffic in this disgusting and dangerous fraud ought to be carefully watched.

Phi. They say that Shakspeare was so universal a genius that he uttered precepts for

every thing; and he asks pardon for being "meek and gentle with these butchers."

Aunt M. The cow seized in Smithfield by the police-sergeant was on its way to a sausage-mangle. It was killed and cut up by one of my knacker friends in Sharp's Alley; for exposing whose villainous practices I was so rated at the time. (See Lesson VIII., *Lit. Gazette*, No. 1362.)

Pri. Well, it does almost make one sick to read or think about such horrid filth.

Aunt M. But there is no cure for ulcers without looking at them; nor for diseased meat being sold as food without listening to witnesses, who, as in this case, tell the magistrate "it was in a dreadful state: the lungs were loaded with foul abscesses, and the stench was abominable."

Pri. No more an you love me, or wish me to love the rest of my breakfast.

Aunt M. The very owner of a wild-beast menagerie repudiated it. His brutes, he said,

were too valuable to have their lives risked by devouring such garbage. And, according to the report:—

"Mr. Alderman Gibbs said, as the practice of selling such meat in Smithfield endangered the public health, and tended to spread contagious diseases amongst cattle, he should require the salesman to find sureties, himself in 50*l.* and two sureties in 25*l.* for his appearance at the next sessions; and he should bind the butcher and cowkeeper upon their own recognizances in 50*l.* to appear at the same time. The defendants entered into recognizances, and the city-solicitor was directed to prosecute."

Phi. This will hardly put a stop to the abomination.

Aunt M. Indeed not. For only on the Friday following the same police-sergeant seized a glandered horse in the same market, the mere burning of whose carcass was enough to breed a pestilence; and so it was ordered to be buried.

Phi. Christian burial?

Aunt M. No, but cut in pieces, and buried in the earth or dust-holes.

Pri. Where there is so much demand there will, as in all other cases, be much imposition.

Aunt M. About 160,000,000 lbs. of meat are sold every year in London, exclusive of hogs, pigs, bacon, and salted provisions, brought from a distance. On an average, every individual Cockney eats above 100 lbs. a year.

Phi. And amongst it plenty from what have died sudden and natural deaths without Mr. Wakley's being told of it. Even he might eat some without knowing, or summing, or aught else, up.

Aunt M. The best of the bad cheap meats sold at low shops to the lower orders are of old heifers and cows, old ewes and rams.

Phi. It seems altogether that a certain old gentleman need not send cooks to cook such meats as these.

Pri. What is already spoilt needs no spoiling.

Aunt M. The odious practice of blowing into meats, and particularly the joints of veal and lamb, to make them look white and glistening, has long been reprehended, for its rendering the meat not only unfit to keep, but liable to communicate the most loathsome diseases.

Phi. I should think that butcher's men, and sometimes even masters, are not always in the most wholesome condition.

Aunt M. Hence it was that the opinion I have mentioned was given by the late Sir Anthony Carlisle.

Phi. The blowing by blue-bottles, though disgusting enough, is nothing to this.

Pri. But how can it be detected?

Aunt M. By observing whether the cellular membrane is distended or not.

Pri. Why have we not abbatoirs in London?

Aunt M. They would be most excellent in every respect: for the mere overdriving of animals, which we cannot walk in the streets without seeing constantly, throws them into disease, and renders them unfit for food.

Pri. They are slaughtered when in a state of fever or madness.

Aunt M. Yes; and if you look at such in the butchers' shops or shambles, you will see them of a deep florid red, for all the vessels are surcharged with noxious blood.

Pri. Are there any other malpractices?

Aunt M. Many, which I shall not now, at least, examine; but the custom of keeping beasts without food for several days before they are killed is another inhuman and unhealthy usage which ought to be prohibited. But enough of butchery for the present.

Phi. And I hope of every thing else.

Aunt M. As the weather is so unseasonable,

you may as well listen to a little of my self-gratulation.

Phi. What you reprove in me as egotism?

Aunt M. Not quite, my rather sharp and pert pupil. When we fancy we are doing a public good, we may be allowed to blow the trumpet occasionally to awaken attention; since it is even permitted to puppet-shows.

Phi. I beg your pardon.

Aunt M. Well, then, you may notice by the last Ceylon papers that the cultivators of coffee in that valuable island, yearly becoming more valuable from the cultivation of that produce, have taken up my lesson, and held a meeting on the subject of its adulteration in London.

Pri. How admirable is the press, when it can lead to such consequences!

Aunt M. They will petition the government to take measures against turning their excellent beverage into worthlessness or poison by the means pointed out by your humble Aunt Margery. Their coffee will be more in demand, because its substitute will be prohibited; and the public will have a refreshing and invigorating drink instead of the trash which has superseded it.

Phi. Well done!

Aunt M. And in Paris investigation has, in like manner, been instituted into the corruptions of milk: another leaf out of my book.

Phi. It is cheering to observe that, by persevering in a cause, you always at last excite beneficial co-operation.

Aunt M. And effectual. It is not by one stroke of the sledge-hammer, but by continued patting with the small one, that great public effects are produced.

Pri. But the milk of Paris—

Aunt M. Has been demonstrated, by skilful analysis, to be most deplorable in quality. The cows are, as in London, forced with grains, to give greater quantities of inferior lacteal fluid. That is well watered. And

"It is," says Dr. Donné, to whom the Parisians are indebted for this *exposé*, "a notorious fact that there are milk retailers in Paris who pay 60 centimes per pint for milk, and sell it at 50 centimes, and they have the effrontery to call what they sell new and unadulterated. If they purchase this milk at less than 50 centimes it is, without doubt, lowered with water before it comes into their hands, but the quantity of water is merely sufficient to give the cowkeeper a remunerating price for his article. If the milk is sold by the cowkeeper at 60 centimes, it is reduced more than one-third by the retailer who sells it at 50 centimes; and how is this reduction made? Mere water would not do, for the milk itself even in its genuine state is so thin, from the food given to the cows to force quantity, that it would support little water without betraying the admixture. The milk is thickened by a horrible mixture, in which, according to the recipe, the brains of the calf should enter largely; but there have been instances in which, on account of the high price of brains of this description, those of horses killed for disease have been substituted. The fact of the adulteration by something besides water is positive, for water alone, if increased body were not previously given to the milk by artificial means, would soon be detected." M. Donné says he has invented an instrument for testing the purity of milk, which he calls the lactoscope. If this instrument be really useful for this purpose we hope the government will appoint its rectors to examine all the milk that is sold in Paris, for, as we have already said, of all adulterations of food that of milk is the most criminal. In the mean time, having enlightened the public a little as to the state of the trade, we leave it to the good sense of purchasers to say whether genuine milk sold by the cowkeeper to the retailer for 30 centimes per litre can be sold again in the genuine state for 25 centimes. It may not, perhaps, be a perfect protection against fraud to deal with retailers who charge 35 to 40 centimes per litre, for the temptation to fraud is too great to be resisted by more than one retailer in 50.

Phi. For iniquity in the corruption of human food, then, we may infer that Paris is a modern Sodom, if London be a Gomorrah.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—Thursday was again here an immense night—one of those in which the spirit of money's worth is fully carried out and duly considered by the *rare æres* of the opera. The performances commenced with an act of Mozart's pleasing *Così fan Tutti*, charmingly sung by Persiani, Molteni, Mad. Bellini, the two Lablaches, and Mario, who seemed, however, to be reserving his exertions for the later portion of the evening. The popular *pas de bouquet*? (nearly every bouquet in the house littered the stage), by Ellsler and Cerito, followed; then an act of *Guglielmo Tell*; then a new ballet divertissement by M. Perrot, *le Deltire d'un Peintre*, in which Ellsler was excessively charming and graceful, displaying most of the beauties of her style of dancing—we cannot say all, for her resources seem endless. Without the encore, which rewarded the final capital *bolero* by Ellsler and Perrot, her exertions must have been most fatiguing. When we left at twelve o'clock, an act of *Don Pasquale* and the ballet of *Alma* were still to be performed. The whole was nominally, we trust really, for the benefit of Sig. Costa, the admirable conductor of the orchestra.

Haymarket.—On Thursday a five-act play, entitled by the dangerous name of *Moonshine*, and stated to be written by a lady of high rank, was produced here, we are afraid, notwithstanding very strong friendly first-night support, unsuccessfully. Its defect is the want of dramatic construction; without which, no talent can carry through performances of three hours and a half in length. That considerable talent is displayed in the attempt, no one would deny even to a masculine dramatist; but to a female, and one whose position in life must avert from her those studies whence the materials for genuine *vis comica* must chiefly be drawn, it is but justice, not galantry, to concede a higher praise. The idea of the characters, though several of them are such as in stage phrase are said to be "to be let," having no business with the action,—is in general good; and there is an involution of circumstances, which might serve for plot. But on being wrought out, as was evident after the first act, the intricacies failed to produce interest; and the persons hardened by repetitions into satirists rather than representatives of actual society—the true essence of all comedy. Thus, a heartless mother, *Lady Clanarlington* (Mrs. Glover), with two marriageable daughters, and a horror of younger brothers, is far too plain, broad, and undissembling, for nature; though her daughters, *Maria* and *Juliana* (Vestris and Miss Lee), who might have been natural and amiable but for their mother's vicious lessoning, are drawn with more skill, and are fair examples of victims of selfish precepts and worldly education. An M.P., full of his senatorial importance, *Mr. Montague de Batenbille* (Farren), is the most original and amusing of these conceptions; and his parliamentary phraseology, brought in with ludicrous effect, caused as much laughter in the theatre as bad jokes, or efforts at jokes, usually do in the house itself. But for the drama, this is also a part to be let; and, consequently, becomes rather a burden than a help when, towards the close, an audience looks for incidents, and not for speeches. But, without going further into *Moonshine*, we may tell, that its reception was stormy in applause and censure, inasmuch as Mr. Webster, who played the part of a French pseudo Marquis Adventurer, had to interfere, complain of unfair pre-judgment, and beseech a hearing out from British justice on behalf of "a five-act comedy, one of the greatest efforts in English literature." The play was accordingly heard out during the last two acts under the disadvantage of several long explanatory dialogues by young ladies, who only became prominent after the explosion of their predecessors, belonging to the first three, and a very undramatic winding up of the whole; and Mr. Farren, on coming forward to announce it for repetition, obtained such a hearing as Mr. Shaw appears to have done in the Commons about the same hour, when Mr. Speaker declared "he had not heard a single word of the observations made." In conclusion, whilst we cheerfully repeat our compliment to the talent of the writer, we are bound to give our opinion, that her acquaintance with what is needed for the production of a legitimate comedy has yet to be formed.

Strand Theatre.—On Wednesday a lively little piece, called *The Ambassador's Lady*, written by Mr. Egerton Wilks, was favourably received by a numerous audience. The slight plot is amusing; and the animated acting of the principal character by Mrs. Stirling was well seconded by Messrs. Granby, Euston, &c. &c. Such novelties, short and sketchy, and such acting, are the very entertainments suited for, and which must ensure success to, this little theatre.

Astley's.—*The Affghan War* has been followed, after a successful performance of above eighty nights, by the civil wars between Charles the First and the Parliamentarians, in which the whole company, biped and quadruped, are employed, and together sustain an equestrian and dramatic spectacle of great force and interest.

Mr. Elton's Family.—We have gratification in stating that the subscription for Mr. Elton's family proceeds liberally. Nearly 500*l.* from individual benevolence has already been advertised; and there will be considerable sums from benefits at Edinburgh (besides 100*l.* privately collected by the kind-hearted manager William Murray), Glasgow, the Haymarket, the Surrey, the Princess's Theatre, Astley's, &c. And the two Theatrical Funds will, of course, contribute to their utmost capacity.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG.

I wish my love were some sweet flower,
And I some happy roaming bee,
Light winging to her woodland bow,
And all her sweetness waiting me.

I wish my love were some fair bird,
And I some young and favourite tree,
Where she might come, and sing, unheard,
Unseen, by all save love and me.

I wish—I wish—O what were best?—
I were some stream that flowers might deck,
And she a lily on my breast,
With verdant arms around my neck.

I wish I were the leaves that shield
The rose from harm, and she the rose,
Together sweet our lives to yield,
Together in our death repose.

CHARLES SWAIN.

THE FRIEND IN DISTRESS.

(From Pfeffel.)

In one night Aret's house and wealth
The raging flames had fed;
Relation, flatterer, and friend,
Even his dog, had fled.

A cat alone to share his grief
Around him faithful clung,
And still more by his anguish'd cry
The sufferer's bosom wrung.

"How!" spoke Aret, "art thou alone,
My friend, when all are fled?
Why am I poor? O Heaven!—but O
Here's still one bit of bread.

Come, with me now this treasure share,

"It is bedew'd with tears,"
"I know I smelt it!" cries the cat,
Grasps it, and disappears!

JANET WILKINSON.

VARIETIES.

British and Foreign Institute.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Buckingham delivered a lecture at the Hanover Square Rooms, in which he enforced the objects in view by the British and Foreign Institute, now forming under the presidency of the Earl of Devon. The great room was filled by an auditory, of which the majority were ladies; and the discourse was listened to apparently with high satisfaction.

Gwydyr House.—During the past week crowds visited Gwydyr-house to inspect the exhibition-room, which has been kindly opened to the public by the Woods and Forests. Twelve statues, executed by Thorwaldsen, the famous sculptor, and which were sent as a present by the King of Bavaria to Prince Albert, attracted particular attention. A painting by Edwin Landseer, representing a Spaniard, his horse, and two dogs, was equally attractive; as were Florentine tables formed of Derby spa stone. But what particularly elicited admiration and praise was a cartoon representing an Englishman of olden times defending his wounded son against a Roman, who was preparing to renew his attack. This cartoon was executed by Mr. Armitage, who carried away the first prize for the Westminster cartoons, at the special desire of the Woods and Forests, in proof that he had himself executed the prize-cartoon, which work of art he had performed abroad. The conditions of the prizes required that the cartoons should be executed by English artists alone. —*Times.*

Egyptian Expedition.—Referring to the interesting particulars respecting the Lake and Labyrinth of Meris, contained in a letter from the spot (*Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1383, pp. 480, 81), we see it stated farther, on the authority of Dr. Lepsius, that "there are some hundreds of chambers standing, with walls of from 15 to 20 feet high; and the name of Meris has been frequently found amongst the inscriptions. Dr. Lepsius says that the supposition of Manetho, that this monarch belonged to the twelfth dynasty, is confirmed."

Captain Harris's Abyssinian Embassy.—Capt. W. C. Harris, of the Engineers, accompanied by the two Abyssinian ambassadors, who arrived last month in the Victoria, left Bombay in the Sesostri in charge of the presents sent for her most gracious majesty the Queen, through the late mission, of which he was the leader, at the court of Shoa. The various articles were for some time exposed in the council-chamber, and from their novelty and savage singularity attracted great admiration, although obviously the work of a people low in the scale of civilisation. Although nothing of a political nature can transpire, the arrival in Bombay of the two Abyssinians, the first of their nation who have crossed the ocean boundary, would at least prove that the most friendly relations have been established with the monarch of Shoa, who, we understand, has been induced to conclude a treaty of commerce, whereof Captain Harris is likewise the bearer to England. The extent of the zoological and botanical collection, the myrrh, the cotton, the seeds, and the splendid paintings lately exhibited, with the various rude manufactures of the countries visited, would prove that the enterprising party were not idle; and some of their accessions to geography, which have already appeared in print, may be expected to lead to very important results. We read with feelings of admiration, mingled with the proudest gratification, the fact, that upwards of seven thousand Christian slaves were liberated from galling bondage at the intercession of our countrymen, and are now blessing the name of the white man; that hundreds of doomed pagan captives, taken in the bloody forays, witnessed by the British embassy, were set at large; and that the members of the royal house of Shoa, and princes of the blood, whom a barbarous policy has, since the days of Solomon, doomed to chains and a living grave, have been liberated through the same influence—to the permanent abolition, we trust, of a system so revolting to humanity.—*Bombay Times.*

Comet.—A comet has been visible, we learn from Manila and Singapore, since the beginning of last month, but during almost all which time the weather here has been so unsettled, and the sky so continually overcast, that it was first beheld here on the night of the 28th. The comet itself is barely visible to the naked eye, but its tail is of great extent, say about forty degrees, and quite straight. At present it sets at about half-past ten in the south-west, and when first seen, disappeared soon after night-fall; it is probable, therefore, that it will remain visible a long while. We believe this to be a comet hitherto unknown. As may be supposed, the Chinese are in great consternation about it, believing that it forbodes evil. —*Canton Press, April 1.*

Wells Cathedral is about to be thoroughly repaired, at the estimated cost of 70,000*l.*

Le Sage.—In the No. (IV.) just issued of the *Story-Teller*, edited by Mr. Robert Bell, is a paper, styled to be an episode by Le Sage, and originally sketched as a portion of *Gil Blas*, in which the worthy Bishop of Grenada figures in an equally vain and amiable point of view as regards the imposture of a rogue of an artist called Don Rodriguez Vexillario. The ms. is said to have been found at Boulogne, where the famous author lived for years, died, and was buried. For ourselves we do not on internal evidence believe it to be genuine; but it is clever and piquant, and from its pretension will, at all events, be esteemed a literary curiosity.

Theatres.—Mr. Bunn has announced his accession to the management of Drury Lane theatre for the ensuing season; and Mr. H. Wallack is stated in the *Morning Chronicle* to have taken the same station at Covent Garden.

Sig. Sivori's Concert, on Monday, as usual, filled the Hanover Square Rooms; and his performances, in which novelty was introduced, also as usual, delighted his auditory.

Mr. W. Allston, the American painter, known in this country by several works of great merit, which were exhibited a number of years since at Somerset House, among which *Jacob's Ladder* may be most remembered, died lately in his native land. He was president of the Boston Artists' Association; and they have announced their intention of erecting a monument to him at Mount Auburn.

The Columbia was carried by an extraordinary rip or current in the Bay of Fundy to her wreck near Seal Island on the 3d of July: the extraordinary tidal phenomena on the Cornish coast, described at length in the *Literary Gazette*, No. 1382 (and since quoted in a hundred journals without an acknowledgment of its origin), took place on the 5th of the same month.

The Vocal Shell.—If ever the "vocal shell" of the poets existed, it must be in London on

the 4th and 5th of August; when ten thousand urchins stop you in the streets, every one with oyster-shell in hand, clamouring for contributions to the grotto—a cone of shells with a lighted candle in the centre.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Empire of the Czar; or, Observations on the Social, Political, and Religious State and Prospects of Russia, by the Marquis de Custine, translated from the French, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*l.* 11s. 6d.—Letters to a Young Master-Mariner, by C. Lorimer, 3d edit. 12mo, 5s. 6d.—The Gem of the Peak; or, Matlock Bath and its Vicinity, by W. Adam, 3d edit. 12mo, 6s.—Manual of Animal Magnetism, from the 2d edition of Teste, by D. Spillau, M.D., 6s.—Wrongs of Women, by Charlotte Elizabeth, Part II. 18mo, 2s. 6d.—Life of Edward the Sixth, by the Rev. R. W. Dibdin, 18mo, 1s. 6d.—A Campaign with the Christians in 1838-9, by C. F. Fynes-Clinton, post 8vo, 2s. 6d.—The Book of the Church, by R. Field, D.D., new edit. by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, Vol. I. 8vo, 15s.—Treatise on Proceedings in Equity, by G. T. White, 8vo, 12s.—Popular Cyclopædia of Natural Science, Part V. Animal Physiology, Part I. 8vo, 5s.—Descriptive Catalogue of Tulips, by J. Slater, 12mo, 2s.—The Cloud of Witnesses: Discourses by the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Vol. II. 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Narrative of Discoveries on the North Coast of America, by T. Simpson, 8vo, 14s.—Sturgeon's Lectures on Galvanism, 12mo, 5s.—William Shakspeare; a Biography, by C. Knight, roy. 8vo, 35s.—History of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, by J. Ward, roy. 8vo, 2*l.*—The Bankrupt Directory, from Dec. 1820 to April 1843, by G. Elwick, 8vo, 12s.—Geology and Geologists; or, Visions of Philosophers in the 19th Century, 8vo, 2s. 6d.—Tales and Legends of the Isle of Wight, by A. Elder, 2d edit. 6s.—Hebrew Grammar, 8vo, 5s.—Etymology of the Scriptural Proper Names, 8vo, 5s.—Genealogies of the Gospel of Matthew and Luke, by J. Beeston, 3d edit. 8vo, 2s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1843.

July.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 20	From 49 to 70	29.71 to 29.70
Friday . . . 21	" 47 to 60	29.62 " 29.74
Saturday . . . 22	" 46 to 64	29.74 " 29.58
Sunday . . . 23	" 53 to 60	29.40 " 29.68
Monday . . . 24	" 43 to 65	29.92 " 30.03
Tuesday . . . 25	" 43 to 66	30.08 " 30.12
Wednesday . . . 26	" 48 to 70	30.12 " 30.11
Wind N.W. and S.W. on the 20th, S.W. on the 21st and 22d, W. N.W. and N. by E. on the 23d, W. by S. and W. by N. on the 24th, N.W. and S.W. on the 25th, S.W. on the 26th. The 27th generally clear, except in the afternoon, when rain fell; 28th, morning cloudy, afternoon and evening clear; 29th cloudy, rain in the evening; 30th showery; 31st, 25th, and 26th, generally cloudy. Rain fallen, .33 of an inch.		

July.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 27	From 56 to 70	30.00 to 30.92
Friday . . . 28	" 55 to 70	29.92 " 29.90
Saturday . . . 29	" 55 to 69	29.72 " 29.64
Sunday . . . 30	" 55 to 68	29.62 " 29.59
Monday . . . 31	" 50 to 67	29.81 " 29.74

Aug.
Tuesday . . . 1 " 48 to 69 29.89 " 29.85
Wednesday . . . 2 " 48 to 63 29.73 " 29.61

Wind S.W., except on the afternoon of the 27th and morning of the 31st: except the 28th ult. and 1st inst. generally cloudy, with frequent showers. Rain fallen, .35 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.
Latitude, 51° 37' 33" north.
Longitude, 3 51 west of Greenwich.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1843.	h. m. s.	1843.	h. m. s.
Aug. 5 . . .	12 5 45.5	Aug. 9 . . .	12 5 18.0
6 . . .	5 39.5	10 . . .	5 9.7
7 . . .	5 32.9	11 . . .	5 0.7
8 . . .	5 25.8		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Z. A. Too late for notice in this *Gazette*.
Mr. Hamilton's letter also too late for sufficient consideration.
C. D. We will inquire, having at the moment forgotten. But we are inclined to think we have the print somewhere in a portfolio.

* We had not heard of this sight.—*Ed. Lit. Gaz.*

THE ORPHAN FAMILY of the late Mr. E. W. ELTON.—A Committee is formed for the purpose of conducting a PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION in aid of the poor Fatherless and Motherless Children of Mr. E. W. Elton, late of Drury Lane Theatre, a sufferer in the fatal wreck of the *Regina*.

Lists of Subscribers are open at the Freemasons' Tavern, and at the Banking-houses of Messrs. Coutts and Co., Sir Claude Scott and Co., and Messrs. Curries, Cornhill.

CHARLES DICKENS, Chairman, 1 Devonshire Terrace, New Road.

Subscriptions received—
Her Majesty the Queen £50 0 0
Other subscriptions, already advertised 438 3 0

Treasurer—R. B. Perry.
Secretary—R. M. Allen.

Subscriptions already received from Edinburgh and other places, and all future subscriptions, together with the produce of all benefits, will be duly announced.

MILITARY COLLEGES.—At an Establishment in the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park, where nearly Five Hundred Gentlemen have been prepared for Woolwich, Addiscombe, and direct Appointments, about fifty of whom have been appointed to the Corps of Engineers, and nearly as many to that of the Artillery, there are a FEW VACANCIES. The number of Pupils is very limited. References given and required.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., Publishers to the Hon. East India Company, 7 Ludlow Street.

SOLID WOOD CARVINGS BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

5 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

H. WOOD AND CO. beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Architects, to their peculiar patented process of elaborating Designs in carved Carving are produced at so reasonable a price, as to enable consumers to possess those exquisite Designs which have hitherto been beyond their reach in consequence of the enormous cost and difficulty of getting them executed in this country.

This diminution in price for solid and durable Decorations, has produced a great feeling (from its extensive application) for the Embellishment of Churches, Churches, and Chapels, and Mansions, either in the Gothic, Elizabethan, French, or Italian styles; and the proprietors beg to invite attention to the new Churches at Pudding and Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, as examples of the character and effect of these productions.

Amongst the advantages of this new art, is the power of realising the most delicate and elaborate designs of the Artists with the most perfect fidelity, and also of executing their most complicated and rich designs at a price little beyond that of the plainest works.

Specimens are on view at 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; where estimates are given, and contracts entered into, for the entire fitting-up, restoration, or repairs, of any Cathedral, Church, or Mansion.

LITERATURE AND ART.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PAUL MALL.
The gallery is open daily from Ten in the Morning until Six in the Evening, with one hour containing the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds; the next of ANCIENT MASTERS; and the third with DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS.

Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

University of London.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the next and all future Examinations for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, Candidates who show a competent knowledge in

1. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy;
2. Animal Physiology;
3. Classics;
4. Logic and Moral Philosophy;

will be approved by the Examiners.

That at future Examinations for MATRICULATION, Candidates who show a competent knowledge in

Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, will be approved by the same.

By order of the Senate,
R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.
Somerset House, July 27th, 1845.

NEW MUSIC.—FOUR SONGS, &c. with Piano Accompaniment.

1. THE PRINCE'S FEATHERS.
2. LOCH LEVEN (on the occasion of her Majesty and Prince Albert visiting Scotland).
3. LITTLE CUPID.
4. AULD ROBIN GRAY revised, and a second and third Part added to the Music.

By J. GRAY.
The whole in one cover, 6s. 1 or separately, 1s. 6d. each.
Clappell, 50 New Bond Street, London: Wood and Co., Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

NEW SONG.—"I WILL BE TRUE TO THEE."

Composed by ALEXANDER LEE.
"I have had never written 'The soldier's tear,' 'Where is the love,' 'Come dwell with me,' 'Come thou to me,' 'My own blue bell,' 'Room with me,' &c. this song would have established his reputation; it is one of the most enchanting compositions we have in our memory, which will always feel refreshed with the remembrance."—*Fide Mus. Review.*

London: Duff and Holgson, 65 Oxford Street.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—Last but not least—at the MUSIC HALL, Store Street.—On Monday Evening, August 7, at Eight o'clock (for the last time this season), the ADVENTURES of PRINCE CHARLES. Songs: Welcome, Royal Charlie—What'll be king but Charlie—He's over the hills that I love—What wadna fect for Charlie—This is no my sin house—Can ye by Athole—Loosa, ye maun gae home—Charlie is my darling. Part II.—Johnnie Cope.—The piano are a 'gane wad—Allister McAllister—Was't me for Prince Charlie—There are two bonnie maidens—Flora McDonald's lausant. Pianoforte, Mr. Land.

Hanover Square Rooms.—The Last Morning Entertainment for the Season, on Wednesday next, August 9, at Two o'clock.

JUST OPENED, Panorama, Leicester Square, a beautiful view from the Rhine of COBLENZ and EHRENBREITSTEIN, the Gibraltar of the Rhine, Forts Alexander and Constantine, the Bridge of Boats, the Moselle and its ancient Bridge, Fort France, and all the surrounding objects of celebrity in this most splendid, romantic, and historically interesting portion of Europe. The Views of Edinburgh, as at the time of her Majesty's visit, and Baden-Baden, still continue open.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

Richardson's Geology.—Second Edition.

On Thursday, August 10th, will be published, 2d Edition, considerably enlarged, with new Frontispiece, and nearly 100 new Woodcut engravings, fcp. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

GEOLOGY for BEGINNERS: comprising a Familiar Explanation of Geology, and its associate Sciences, Mineralogy, Physical Geology, Fossil Conchology, Fossil Botany, and Paleontology, including Directions for forming Collections and generally cultivating the Science; with a succinct Account of the several Geological Formations.

By G. F. RICHARDSON, F.G.S., of the British Museum.

"A volume which, without disparagement to any other, is entitled to be universally read and studied by proficients as well as beginners."—*The Rev. Southey.*

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

In a few days, price One Shilling.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S INAUGURAL LECTURE, delivered before the Members and Friends of the British and Foreign Institute, at its first Evening Meeting at the Hanover Square Rooms, on Wednesday, the 2d of August, the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon in the Chair.

Copies may be had of all Booksellers, and at the Committee Rooms, No. 4 Hanover Square and No. 25 Cockspur Street, where Prospectuses are sent gratis to Members of numbers entered during between Twelve and Five o'clock.

Fisher, Son, and Co., Newgate Street.

Preparing for Publication,
A THIRD VOLUME OF
HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF STATES-
MEN who flourished about the TIME OF GEORGE III.

By HENRY LORD BROUGHAM.

Containing an Introductory Notice of the French Revolution, with Sketches of Robespierre, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, St. Just, Marat, Sieyès; and, amongst others, of Lord Camden, Mr. Dumming, Lord Wellesley, Lord Holland, Chief Justice Bush, and Lord Clive. The Volume will contain Portraits on Steel of Robespierre, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, St. Just, Sieyès, Lord Camden, Wellesley, and Clive.

London: Charles Knight and Co., Ludgate Street.

Will be published in a few days,
AN APPEAL to the BRITISH NATION
in behalf of COLONEL STODDART and CAPT. CONOLLY, now in Captivity at Bokhara.

By Capt. GROVER, Unattached, F.R.S. F.R.A.S.
Hatchard, Piccadilly.

Next Friday, price 5s.
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION successfully treated with NAPHTHA.

By JOHN HASTINGS, M.D.
Senior Physician to the Blenheim Street Free Dispensary.
London: John Churchill, Princes Street, Soho.

Just ready, in 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 448, price 12s.
SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of
late J. SYDNEY TAYLOR, A.M., Barrister at Law (with a Brief Sketch of his Life), made under direction of a Committee appointed by the Public Meeting, held Feb. 19, 1842.

"On this rock we stand—on the adamantine basis of Christian principle we would build the whole fabric of legislation which regards the public morals."—(p. 213.)

London: Charles Gilpin, 5 Bishopsgate Street Without.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

A New Work by Mrs. Cameron.
Fcap. 8vo, 5s. 6d. cloth.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.
By Mrs. CAMERON.
Also, by the same Author,

THE HISTORY OF EMMA and her NURSE. 2s. 6d.
OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD. 5s.

THE TWO MOTHERS. 5s.
THE USE OF TALENTS. 3s. 6d.

THE FRUITS OF EDUCATION. 3s. 6d.
THE NURSERY MAGAZINE. 5 vols. at 3s. 6d. each.

MARGARET WHYTE, &c. &c.
Houlston and Stoneham, 65 Paternoster Row, London.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for AUGUST, price 5s. 6d. contains—

The Lotteries of Arthur O'Leary. Fragment VIII.—Bruxelles—"The France;"—A Souvenir of "The France." A few Translations by William Dove. Travels and Travellers.—Lady Chatterton.—Clifton Park.—The Travelling Physician.—Change for the American Notes. The Irish Grievance Debates. Arrah Nell; or, Times of Old: Chaps. III., IV., V.; by G. P. R. James, Esq. Travels in Yucatan.—Stephens and Norman. Nuts and Nutcrackers: No. IX.—A Nut for the "Belges;"—A Nut for Workhouse Chaplains.—A Nut for the "House;"—A Nut for "Law Reform." The Messenger Dove. Poets and Poetry of America. Repeat Agitation—"The Do-nothing" System.

Dublin: William Curry, Jun. and Co.; W. S. Orr and Co., London; and all Booksellers.

TOM BURKE of "OURS."

By HARRY LORREQUER.
No. VII., with two Engravings by Puiz, per One Shilling.

To be continued Monthly.

Lately published, by the same Author,
1. Jack Hinton, the Guardsman. Twenty-two Engravings, 14s. cloth.

2. Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon. 2 vols. 8vo, with 24 Engravings. 24s. cloth.

3. Confessions of Harry Lorrequer. With 22 Engravings. 8vo, 12s. cloth.

4. Lotteries of Arthur O'Leary appear Monthly in the *Dublin University Magazine*.

Dublin: Wm. Curry, Jun. and Co. London: W. S. Orr and Co. Sold by all Booksellers.

De Fellenberg's Educational System.

Post 8vo, 9s. cloth.
LETTERS from HOFWYL on the Educational Institutions of De Fellenberg.

By A. F. DE FELLENG.
With an Appendix, containing Woodbridge's Sketches of Hofwyl, from the "Annals of Education."

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Isle of Wight.

Second Edition, 12mo, 5s. cloth lettered,
TALES and LEGENDS of the ISLE of WIGHT; with the Adventures of the Author in search of them.

By ABRAHAM ELDER, Esq.
Second Edition, with Fourteen Illustrations by R. Cruikshank, and numerous Woodcuts.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

New Work on Architecture.

In small 8vo (with illustrative Woodcuts), price 4s. 6d.
AUNT ELINOR'S LECTURES on ARCHITECTURE: addressed to the Ladies of England.

Livingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Second Part of Mr. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

In 8vo, price 8s.
A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. PART II. Containing the Doctrine of Latin Particles, with Vocabulary, an Antithetical Exercise, &c.

By the Rev. THOMAS KERCHERIE ARNOLD, M.A.
Rector of Lyndon; and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Livingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,
The Fifth Edition of the FIRST PART.

In 8vo, 6s. 6d.

P O E M S.

By ALEXANDER JAMES BERSFORD HOPE, Esq. M.P.
Livingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Hewitson's British Birds' Eggs.

On the 1st of August was published, 2s. 6d., Part 2 of
COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS of the EGGS of BRITISH BIRDS, accompanied with Descriptions of the Eggs, Nests, &c.

By WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.
John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row.

The Holy Week, by the Rev. Isaac Williams.

In small 8vo, price 8s. 6d.
THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE of the HOLY WEEK HARMONISED; with Reflections.

By the Rev. ISAAC WILLIAMS, B.D.
Late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

Livingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author (uniformly with the above),

1. The Gospel Narrative of our Lord's Passion Harmonised; with Reflections. Second Edition. 8s.

2. Thoughts on the Study of the Holy Gospels; intended as an Introduction to a Harmony and Commentary. 8s.

Works recently published

By Messrs. LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

1. **THE EMPIRE OF THE CZAR.** Personal Observations during a Journey through Russia. By the Marquis DE CUSTINE. 3 vols. 11. 11s. 6d.
2. **PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ON SINDH.** With an Account of recent Events. By Captain FOSTERS, Bombay Army. Map and Plates 18s.
3. **THE LIFE OF ADDISON.** With Original Letters and Papers. By LUCY AIKIN. 2 vols. with Portrait. 18s.
4. **JOHN FOURTH DUKE OF BEDFORD.** The Correspondence. With Introductions by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. (3 vols.) Vol. I. 18s.; Vol. II. 13s.
5. **PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION.** Madame NECKER DE SAUSSURE. Translated by Miss HOLLAND. 3 vols. 12s. 6d. Vol. III. 7s. 6d.
6. **LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.** By the Right Hon. T. BABINGTON MACAULAY. Third Edition. 10s. 6d.
7. **CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS,** contributed to the EDINBURGH REVIEW. By the Right Hon. T. BABINGTON MACAULAY. Second Edition. 3 vols. 11. 16s.
8. **THE HAND-BOOK OF TASTE:** How to observe Works of Art—Cartoons—Pictures—Statues, &c. By FABIVS PICTOR 3s.
9. **MEREDITH.** By the Countess of BLESSINGTON. 3 vols. 11. 11s. 6d.
10. **KING ERIC and the OUTLAWS;** or, the Throne, the Church, and the People, in the Thirteenth Century. By INGEMANN. Translated from the Danish by JANE F. CHAPMAN. 3 vols. 11. 11s. 6d.
11. **THE NEIGHBOURS;** a Story of Every-day Life. By FREDERICKA BERNER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. Second Edition. 2 vols. 18s.
12. **THE HOME;** or, Family Joys and Family Cares. By FREDERICKA BERNER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. 11. 12s.
13. **THE LIFE OF A TRAVELING PHYSICIAN,** from his first Introduction to Practice. 3 vols. with coloured Frontispieces. 11. 11s. 6d.
14. **THE WORKS OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.** Second Edition. 3 vols. with Portrait. 11. 16s.
15. **THE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.** Vol. I. Parts 1 and 2, and Vol. II. Parts 1 and 2, each 12s.
16. **FOREST LIFE.** By MARY CLAVERES, an actual Settler, Author of "A New Home, who'll Follow?" 2 vols. 12s.
17. **THE HISTORY OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.** By C. G. ADDISON, of the Inner Temple. Second Edition. Plates 18s.
18. **THE LAST YEAR IN CHINA,** to the Peace of Nanking. By a FIELD-OFFICER. Second Edition, with Map 7s.
19. **THE RAMBLES OF THE EMPEROR CHING T'II.** Translated from the Chinese by TKIN SHEN, edited by Dr. LEGG. 2 vols. 18s.
20. **THE RURAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE OF GERMANY,** with Characteristic Sketches of its chief Cities and Scenery. By WILLIAM HOWITT. With above 30 Illustrations 11. 1s.
21. **THE RURAL LIFE OF ENGLAND.** By WILLIAM HOWITT. New Edition. With Woodcuts by Bewick and Williams 11. 1s.
22. **DORA MELDER:** a Story of Alsace. Translated from META SANDER. Edited by the Rev. C. D. TAYLER, Author of "Records of a Good Man's Life," &c. 7s.
23. **MASTERMAN READY;** or, the Wreck of the Pacific. By Captain MARRYAT. With numerous Engravings. 3 vols. 22s. 6d.
24. **SIR EDWARD SEWARD'S NARRATIVE** of his SHIPWRECK, and Discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea. Edited by Miss JANE PORTER. Third Edition, with new Introduction. 2 vols. 11. 1s.
25. **A SCRIPTURE HERBAL.** By Lady CALCOTT. With 120 Wood-Engravings 11. 5s.
26. **POPULAR CONCHOLOGY;** or, the Shell Cabinet arranged: an Introduction to the Modern System of Conchology. By AGNES CATLOW. With 312 Woodcuts 10s. 6d.
27. **A TREATISE ON FOOD AND DIET:** with Observations on the Dietetical Regimen suited for disordered states of the Digestive Organs. By Dr. PEREIRA 16s.
28. **LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS.** Delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843. By Professor RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., from Notes by W. W. COOPER, revised by the Author. With 140 Woodcuts 14s.
29. **AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARCHITECTURE.** By JOSEPH GWILT. With more than 1000 Woodcuts from Drawings by J. S. GWILT 21. 12s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Mr. Ainsworth's New Historical Romance.

WINDSOR CASTLE, ILLUSTRATED.

THE ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF MR. AINSWORTH'S NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE, "WINDSOR CASTLE."

Containing One Hundred and Twenty Plates and Wood-Engravings by George Cruikshank and other eminent Artists, complete in one volume 8vo, uniform with "The Tower of London," by the same Author, price 14s. elegantly bound.

IS NOW READY.

And may be had of all Booksellers. "One of the best of the author's productions. The illustrations, by George Cruikshank, are of almost unprecedented force and spirit."—Literary Gazette.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 15 Great Marlborough Street.

Mrs. Trollope's New Work.

Now ready, in 3 vols., with Illustrations by LEACH,

THE BARNABYS IN AMERICA; THE ADVENTURES OF "THE WIDOW MARRIED."

By Mrs. TROLLOPE.

"Mrs. Trollope is, beyond a doubt, one of the cleverest and most remarkable writers of the day. With a quickness of observation which takes in the whole object at a glance, an insight into motives that seems instructive, a keen perception of the ridiculous, and strong powers of humorous delineation, she is the person of all others to expose pretensions or unmask hypocrisy."—Quarterly Review.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 15 Great Marlborough Street.

Now ready, price 6s.

THE BRITISH CRITIC AND QUARTERLY THEOLOGICAL REVIEW. No. LXVII.

CONTENTS:

The Synagogue and the Church—Bishop J. B. Sumner on Justification Hebrew Biography—St. Anselm and Henry I.—The Bishopric of Jerusalem—Annals—Musical Festivals: Sacred and Semi-sacred Concerts—The Six Doctors—Notices of New Works.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

French Language.

12mo, price 4s. cloth lettered,

THE ART OF QUESTIONING AND ANSWERING IN FRENCH.

By A. C. G. JOBERT.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

"The peculiar and special object of this book is to make the learner speak as soon as possible, by causing him at once to practise the language in its interrogative and responsive forms."

In 8vo, price 10s. 6d., the Second Volume of

THE CLOUD OF WITNESSES: a Series of Discourses on the Eleventh and Part of the Twelfth Chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Contents:—The Passover—Passage of the Red Sea—Joshua subduing Canaan—Rahab—Barak—Gideon—Jephthah—Samson—Samuel.

By the Rev. JAMES S. M. ANDERSON, M.A. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; Chaplain to the Queen Dowager; and Perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel, Brighton.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

VOL. I.

Contents:—Definition of Faith—The Creation—Abel—Enoch—Noah—Abraham—Sarah—Isaac—Jacob—Joseph—The Parents of Moses—Moses.

2. Sermons on Various Subjects. Second Edition, 9s. 6d.

3. Discourses on Elijah and John the Baptist. Second Edition, 8vo, 10s. 6d.

4. Memoirs of the Chisholm, late M.P. for Inverness-shire. Second Edition, 5s. 6d.

In 16 pp. 8vo, price 1s.; to Booksellers at a reduced price,

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS PUBLISHED BY JOHN VAN VOORST, with a Specimens Illustration from each of the following:—

OWEN'S HISTORY OF BRITISH FOSSIL MAMMALS.

BAPTISMAL FONTS.

SELBY'S HISTORY OF BRITISH FOREST TREES.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD, illustrated by MURRAY.

READY.

JENYNS'S EDITION OF WHITE'S SELBORNE.

BULLARS' WINTER IN THE AZORES.

GOSSE'S CANADIAN NATURALIST.

AIKIN'S ILLUSTRATION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

MOULE'S HERALDRY OF FISH.

JONES'S OUTLINE OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

BELL'S HISTORY OF BRITISH QUADRUPEDS.

YARRELL'S HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS.

BELL'S HISTORY OF BRITISH REPTILES.

YARRELL'S HISTORY OF BRITISH FISHES.

FORBES'S HISTORY OF BRITISH STARFISHES.

NEWMAN'S FAMILIAR HISTORY OF INSECTS.

Patentee now, July 1845.

8 New Burlington Street, August 5, 1845.

Mr. Bentley's

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NOW READY.

I.

Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1 vol. 8vo, with Maps by Arrowsmith,

NARRATIVE OF THE DISCOVERIES ON THE NORTH COAST OF AMERICA. Effected by the Officers of the Hudson's Bay Company during the years 1836-39. By TWOAS SIMPSON, Esq.

II.

In 2 vols. post 8vo,

SLICK IN ENGLAND; or, the Attache. By the Author of "The Clockmaker;" or, Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville."

III.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits from Original Paintings, &c.

LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD, TO SIR HORACE MANN, H.B.M. Resident at the Court of Florence, from the year 1780 to 1785.

Printed from the Original Manuscripts.

CONCLUDING SERIES.

IV.

In 3 vols. post 8vo,

THE CIRCIASSIAN CHIEF. A Romance of Russia. By WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON, Esq.

V.

2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits,

GEORGE SELWYN and his CONTEMPORARIES; with Memoirs and Notes. By JOHN HENRI JESS, Esq., Author of "Memoirs of the Court of England under the Stuarts," &c. "The Court of England under the Houses of Nassau and Hanover."

ALSO, JUST READY:—

I.

New Work by the Author of "The Pilot," "The Spy," "The Jack O'Lantern," &c.

In 3 vols. post 8vo,

THE HUTTED KNOLL. A Romance.

By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq.

II.

In 3 vols. post 8vo,

THE BUSY-BODY.

A Novel.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

In 8vo, price 2s. 6d.

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGISTS; Or, Visions of Philosophers in the Nineteenth Century.

By the Author of "Goodness of Providence," &c. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

Mr. Faber's New Volume of Poems.

In small 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

THE STYRIAN LAKE, and other POEMS.

By the Rev. FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER, M.A. Fellow of University College, Oxford.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place; and Parker, Oxford.

Also, by the same Author,

1. The Cherwell Water-Lily, and other Poems. Small 8vo, 7s. 6d.

2. Signs and Thoughts amongst Foreign Churches and Foreign Peoples. 8vo, 16s.

COMPLETION OF TYAS'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPEARE.

This beautiful Edition of the entire Works of SHAKSPEARE, profusely illustrated with Engravings on Wood, designed by Henry Meadows, is this day (July 31st) completed by the publication of Part 55, containing a LIFE OF THE AUTHOR, by BARRY CORNWALL; Titles, Contents, and full directions for binding, price Half-a-Crown.

The Publisher will bind any sets sent to him, in the richly ornamented cloth cases expressly provided, for 7s. the set of three volumes; single volumes, 2s. 6d.

Subscribers are recommended to make up their Sets immediately, many of the Parts being nearly out of print.

R. Tyas, 8 Paternoster Row.

Printed by Charles Robson, of Mada Cottage, Conely Road, North Bristol, George Levey, of Number 1 Clarendon Terrace, Canterbury, New Road, both in the County of Surrey, and Francis Barrett Franklin, of Paradise Row, Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, Printers, at their Printing Office, Great New Street, Fetter Lane, in the City of London; and published by William Arncliffe Scripps, of Number 13 South Molton Street, in the Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, at the Literary Gazette Office, Number 7 Wellington Street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, in the said County, on Saturday, August 5, 1845.

Agents for New York, Wiley and Putnam, 116 Broadway.